

The American Perfumer

and Essential Oil Review

The Independent International Journal devoted to perfumery, soaps, flavoring extracts, etc. No producer, dealer or manufacturer has any financial interest in it, or any voice in its control or policy.

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STAMP TAX REFORM.

The situation in which American manufacturers of perfumes and toilet preparations find themselves this fall with regard to the stamp tax on their products is a very serious one, and should have the ablest consideration possible. In the first place it is very likely that Congress will reenact the present legislation, and extend its scope. In the second place the retail druggists will exert every effort to insure the retention of the present plan of paying the tax, viz.: at the place of manufacture.

There are several weighty objections to this, but the problem may not be so difficult of solution as appears at first sight.

The sapient lawmakers at Washington evidently believed, and may possibly still have the notion that the "ultimate consumer" is paying the tax several times over, and that users of "luxuries" can well afford the extra cost. If they are told that the manufacturers have in nearly all cases assumed the burden, they are not greatly impressed, for they feel that profits are so large that the tax is hardly felt.

The dealers know the facts from both sides, and if they, through their organizations, can be induced to see the reasonableness of the perfumers' contentions, and to work in harmony with them there should be no cause for worry. It has been suggested that the tax be raised to 1c. on articles up to 25c. retail, selling price; 2c. on 50c. articles; 4c. on \$1.00 articles, etc., the stamps to be affixed at the time of making the sale. This would insure the transfer of the load to the public where it belongs. This proposal should satisfy all concerned, including Congress, and it is worthy of study.

COMING SESSION OF CONGRESS.

While there does not now appear to be any likelihood that the next United States Congress will convene before its statutory time on the first Monday in December, there is of course the possibility of the President ordering an extra session. Remote as this is, the time to December is not so short. With the big federal defense plans in the air and with the customs revenues by no means as large as expected by the administration under the present tariff, which the war also has affected, there is the probability that the War Tax Law will be a feature of the program for revenue, whether Congress meets soon, or not until December.

Members of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, the National Association of Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors and the Barbers' Supply Dealers' Association, as well as collateral organizations, should take up at once the matter of getting into close association with United States Senators and Representatives in Congress with a view to being on friendly relations with them in the matter of protecting the interests of the members in any revenue legislation which may be considered in Congress.

The preparations for the November elections are already begun and in fact the canvass for the next Presidency is started. Politics is in the air. It is now on for a month or two a most auspicious time to court the favor of those who hold elective offices. Of course the members of associations in which we are interested want only what is absolutely just and right, but in politics and public affairs that often is given only in favor and more often is withheld.

It is advisable, therefore, to get in touch early with those who may save us from harm in legislation, or perhaps only prevent our rights from being invaded. These officials respond much more quickly to the requests of persons whom they know than they do to formal letters which present only the writer's side of a situation. There are opportunities for reciprocity in these matters and there is no reason why members of associations interested in preserving their rights should not help the men in public office who respond to their appeals. Reciprocity in trade is an old saw. Why not reciprocity in public affairs?

REPORT ON FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

At the recent convention of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists an interesting report was made on the subject of flavoring extracts by A. E. Paul, associate referee, in collaboration with other chemists. The work for the year was confined to two extracts, vanilla and peppermint. The report on vanilla will be printed in our next issue so that it may be available for the use of the members of the Flavoring Extract Association soon after they receive copies of the proceedings of the recent convention of the association in Cleveland which will contain the complete text of the Schlatterbeck-Dean report of the work during the year on vanilla by Mr. Dean under the association's fellowship at the University of Michigan.

In his report, the referee on Food Adulteration, Julius Hortvet, makes the following comment which is interesting at this particular time:

"The referee on flavoring extracts has brought out some interesting facts respecting the influence of certain interfering substances in the application of Folin's test for vanillin. These considerations should be taken up and further study of the test is recommended. The reports of analyses of

SEVEN YEARS OF PROSPERITY.

Prophecy by Thomas A. Edison.

"Leaving out entirely the question of war industries, activities which are simply a hectic flush and do not give a complexion which indicates the healthy advance of commercial enterprises in the United States, I am satisfied this country has embarked upon a seven years cruise of prosperity."

"But I am afraid it will be the same old story over and over again; some will attempt to overdo it. People can go safely ahead now, with assurance of good times to come, but they must learn to save their money and avoid extravagances."

"In what form will prosperity come?"

"All along the line. Slowly, perhaps, at first, because the war orders are merely a hectic flush and must not be confused with the general prosperity increasing quite materially along industrial lines not connected with manufacture of war munitions or supplies for the countries at war."

"The war will like continue another year, and at its close undoubtedly many survivors will come here to escape the terrible taxes certain to be levied upon them."

authentic vanilla extracts constitute a valuable and very practical feature of the report, and this suggests the importance of contributing reliable data in all cases where such data may be available for the use of the committee on standards."

MARK TIME ON FOOD STANDARDS.

With all of the efforts which are being made towards uniformity of food standards and in collateral directions there appears to have been no more than slight progress in the last year, according to the report of William Frear, chairman of the committee on food standards, which was made to the last convention of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. What Mr. Frear says sums up a year of marking time. This is his report:

"The committee on food standards has been marking time this year, as it has been for a year or two past. In the whole history of the standards work it has been made absolutely manifest that to secure a final adoption and general acceptance of any work for standardization all official interests that could in any way be concerned in the final use of these standards must have opportunity for conference in the preparation of the standards. Such co-relation of the various officials interested and needing to use standards was for a time impracticable. While there was need for work it would be unfortunate to have it carefully done and yet but partly accepted or not accepted at all because of the lack of proper representation in the body charged with the work of making standards."

"So far as this association is concerned, this committee was fully authorized, but as for some years we had been associated with interests that needed to be considered, and since it was impossible for us to secure for a time the active assistance from those other organizations, this committee has not attempted to go ahead with the standards work. There is now, I am pleased to say, some prospect of co-operative work such as ought to be done. Unfortunately I was not present at the conference at which that united action was made a subject of resolutions, and, therefore, I am unable to report in any official way from that body to this, but I assume that a presentation of that matter will be made."

MEDICINE FRAUD PROSECUTIONS.

More than half a hundred legal actions have been terminated successfully under the Sherley Amendment to the food and drugs act, which prohibits false and fraudulent claims as to the curative or therapeutic effects of drugs or medicines, according to a statement just issued by the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture. Criminal prosecutions against the manufacturers were brought in 25 cases, but in 31 instances the falsely and fraudulently labeled medicines were seized while in interstate commerce. Claims made by the manufacturers for the curative powers of these preparations ranged from tuberculosis, smallpox and diphtheria to cough, colds and scalp diseases. A number of other criminal prosecutions and seizures are pending in various Federal courts throughout the United States because of alleged violations of the Sherley amendment similar to those which have already been tried. The officials charged with the enforcement of the patent medicine business can be stopped only by the most drastic action.

RETAIL DRUGGISTS IN SESSION.

The addition of four new states and 700 new members to its membership roll, a profit balance for the year of nearly \$8,000, and a cash balance on hand of over \$19,000 is the showing made by the National Association of Retail Druggists in the reports presented at the Minneapolis meeting held in the week of August 30. The seventeenth annual convention attracted a large body of representative druggists from almost every section of the United States.

Price maintenance received much attention, and there seemed to be a disposition to have some amendments made to the Stevens bill, which is pending in Congress to authorize manufacturers of proprietary goods to fix the retail prices of their goods. The members showed much interest in the complications which have arisen out of the present system of copyright and patent laws and evinced a desire to have these laws amended so as to relieve the situation concerning synthetic drugs.

The following are the new officers:—President, M. A. Stout, of Bluffton, Ind. (promoted from the Executive Committee); vice-presidents, S. A. Eckstein, of Milwaukee; W. H. Cousins, of Dallas, and L. T. Dunning of Sioux Falls; secretary, Thomas H. Potts, of Chicago, (re-elected), and treasurer, Grant W. Stevens of Detroit (re-elected).

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

There was a small but enthusiastic attendance at the 63rd annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association which was held in San Francisco in the week of August 9-13. Caswell A. Mayo, of New York, the president, gave an interesting address on the work in pharmacy during the year. The papers did not include any that were of particular concern to the essential oil and soap industries.

For the ensuing year, the Association last February selected by a mail ballot the following officers:—President, W. C. Alpers, of Cleveland, Ohio; vice-president, C. H. La Wall, of Philadelphia, Pa.; E. A. Ruddiman, of Nashville, Tenn., and Linwood A. Brown, of Lexington, Ky.; members of the council, Caswell A. Mayo, of New York; F. M. Apple, of Philadelphia, Pa., and H. V. Army, of New

REAL FACTS ABOUT BUSINESS.

(From The Editor and Publisher.)

Here are some important present-day business facts, briefly stated—and they are well worth attention:

Failures are decreasing.

New orders (outside of war orders) are somewhat ahead of 1914.

Exports are 17 per cent. in advance of a year ago.

Crops of corn, oats and wheat will be substantially greater than last year.

Even as to cotton there is a feeling of hopefulness, despite the fact that it has been declared contraband of war.

Railroad earnings show improvement, but the value of this must not be overestimated.

In general, the situation today cannot be expressed more accurately than in these words of one of New York's leading financial authorities:

"Business conditions show distinct improvement, with a promise of still further gains in the near future. There appears to be no valid reason why, after what may be termed an absence of some two years, business may not be said to be 'coming back.'"

York. The following officers were elected by the council: Honorary president, F. C. Godbold, of New Orleans, La.; permanent secretary, W. B. Day, of Chicago, Ill.; editor, E. G. Eberle, of Dallas, Tex.; treasurer, H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis, Mo., and reporter on the progress of pharmacy J. A. Koch, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS MEET.

Indications point to a large attendance at the forty-first annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association at Santa Barbara, Cal., Sept. 27 to Oct. 1. A large number of hotel reservations have already been made at Santa Barbara and Los Angeles. The sleeping car reservations which have been made already equals the total number of persons on the special train which went to Monterey in 1902. Wm. G. Cook, 25 Windsor Place, Glen Ridge, N. J., is chairman of the committee on rates and routes of the association.

TALCS IN PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.

The absorptive capacity of talcs and kaolins and their use in the perfume and soap industry. P. Rohland, *Seifenfabr.* 35, 459-61 (1915).—Talcs absorb animal and vegetable colors to some extent, but to a greater degree blue, violet and red aniline colors, greens and yellowish reds and yellows and brown in the order given. In general the more colloidal a color the more quickly it is absorbed. The colors containing the groups NO_2 , NH_2 or $\text{N}=\text{N}$ are poorly absorbed. Acid colors are well absorbed. Mixtures of 2 colors may sometimes be separated by talc, e. g., aniline red and wool black, the former being absorbed. In the soap and perfume industries talcs are of advantage because of their power to absorb and hold odors of all kinds. Kaolins have properties similar to those of talcs.

TRADE MARK DECISION.

Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. *FISCHBECK SOAP COMPANY v. KLEENO MANUFACTURING CO.* Decided May 28, 1915.

1. TRADE-MARKS—OPPOSITION—GOODS OF THE SAME DESCRIPTIVE PROPERTIES—WASHING-POWDER AND METAL-POLISH.

Washing-powder and metal-polish, *Held* to be goods of the same descriptive properties.

2. SAME—DISCLAIMER OF AN ESSENTIAL FEATURE OF A CONFLICTING MARK.

Where an applicant has incorporated the mark of another as an essential feature of his mark and has filed a disclaimer thereof, *Held* that the mark of applicant would be used as registered and the disclaimer would not be known to the public generally, and such a subterfuge ought not to be permitted.

Mr. W. G. Henderson for the appellant.

Mr. H. S. Knight for the appellee.

ROBB, J.:

This is an appeal from a decision of an Assistant Commissioner of Patents dismissing appellant's opposition to the registration to the appellee of the following mark, which appellee claims to have used since 1913:



In the notice of opposition it is set forth that appellant has continuously used the trade-mark "Kleeno" since 1895 and that it registered that mark in the Patent Office December 19, 1911; that the mark has been used on goods consisting of a powder used and adapted for use in washing various materials and articles and

adapted for use in cleansing and polishing various materials, including goods made of metal; that goods of the descriptive character mentioned, bearing the trade-mark "Kleeno"—

have come to be recognized and are recognized by the trade and the public as goods made and sold and having their origin with said Fishbeck Soap Company and said trade-mark Kleeno is indicative of the origin and genuineness of goods or preparations made by said Fishbeck Soap Company.

The Examiner of Interferences dismissed the opposition upon the ground that the appellee has disclaimed the word "Kleeno." The Assistant Commissioner ruled that the goods of the parties are not of the same descriptive properties.

We think the goods of the respective parties are of the same descriptive properties within the meaning of the Trade-Mark Act. (*American Stove Company v. Detroit Stove Co.*, 31 App. D. C., 304; 134 O. G., 2,245; 1908, C. D., 407; *Walter Baker Co. v. Harrison*, 32 App. D. C., 272; 138 O. G., 770; 1909, C. D., 284; *Anglo American Light Co. v. General Electric Co.*, present term, 215 O. G., 325.) In the case last cited it was ruled that the Patent Office properly refused to register the word "Mazda" as a trade-mark for incandescent gas-mantles when the word had already been appropriated and extensively used as a trade-mark for electric lamps. We said:

We think Congress, in using the words "descriptive properties," intended that they should be given their popular signification. Giving them that signification, no trade-mark may be registered when it is appropriated to goods

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NEW ENGLAND COLLAPSIBLE TUBE CO.

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Manufacturers of Pure Tin Tubes.

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Gentlemen: We have been very gratified with the results obtained from your publication, and wish to thank you for the excellent results obtained through your medium.

Very truly yours,

NEW ENGLAND COLLAPSIBLE TUBE CO.

Per L. Sheffield.

of the same general qualities or characteristics as those of the goods to which another trade-mark already has been appropriated.

We directed attention to the fact that gas-mantles and electric lamps were used for the same purpose, were usually sold by the same dealer, and frequently were used together on combination fixtures; that while no man of average intelligence would purchase a "Mazda" gas-mantle in the belief that it was a "Mazda" electric-lamp, the average person would believe that he was purchasing the product of the manufacturer of "Mazda" lamps. In the present case the notice of opposition sets forth that appellant's "Kleeno" powder is used in washing various materials or articles and adapted for use in cleansing and polishing articles made of metal. In other words, that it is adapted for the same uses to which appellee's polish is adapted. Appellant, therefore, legitimately may extend its trade, if it has not already done so, to include the specific uses to which appellee's polish is adapted. Appellant, having established a trade reputation, ought not to have that reputation put in jeopardy by the registration to the appellee of the same mark for use upon goods so nearly alike, and the public likewise is entitled to protection.

The fact that the appellee has filed a disclaimer is of no consequence, for—

one has no right to incorporate the mark of another as an essential feature of his mark. Such a practice would lead to no end of confusion and deprive the owner of a mark of the just protection which the law accords him. (*Carmel Wine Co. v. California Winery*, 38 App. D. C., 1; 174 O. G., 586; 1912, C. D., 428.)

The disclaimer would slumber in the archives of the Patent Office while the mark would be used as registered. That is to say, the disclaimer would make no difference to the public. Such a subterfuge ought not to be permitted. Whether the firm-name of appellee may be registered as a part of its mark depends upon how it is applied. (*Rogers v. International Silver Co.*, 34 App. D. C., 410; 153 O. G., 1,085; 1910, C. D., 361.)

The decision must be reversed. Reversed.

Process Patented for Hard Soaps.

British, 8,332, April 6, 1912. J. Leimdorfer. Hard Soaps, capable of carrying large quantities of water-glass or other filler and suitable for use in sea water, are made from any ordinary fat, fatty oil, or fatty acid by the addition of a sulfonated fat, or fatty acid, and then saponifying the mixture by the cold or luke-warm method. Bone fat, tallow, sesame oil, chlorinated olein, vegetable tallow, colza oil, "Rull" oil, dodder seed oil, with or without palm-nut or coconut oil, and neutralized Turkey-red oil and sulfonated train oil are examples mentioned.

Patent for a Dentifrice.

British, 10,940 (of 1912), March 31, 1913. C. H. Coffin. It is compressed in a box so as to form a soft friable brick; and the preferred ingredients are vegetable oil soap 45, orris root 20, pumice 5, menthol 1, camphor 2, NaHCO₃ 5, borax 2, kaolin 5, and chalk 15.

ESSENTIAL OILS IN ITALY.

Consul Joseph E. Haven, at Catania, Italy, says, regarding the essential oil production of that country:

As about two-thirds of the entire production of essential oils from Sicily and Calabria is shipped from the Messina district, the statistical figures from that section are used as the basis of this report.

The total exports from Messina in 1914 were 1,446,938 pounds, compared with 1,212,626 pounds for 1913. As indicating the effect of the war, the exports for the first seven months of the year were 971,314 pounds, compared with 928,351 pounds for the same period in 1913. From August to December, 1914, the exports were 475,623 pounds, against 284,275 pounds for the corresponding months in 1913.

It is interesting to note that the prices of essential oils, not only because of the war, but from natural causes, had fallen to a point below any in the preceding 10 years. During these 10 years (from 1905) the prices of essential oils have steadily advanced, reaching the maximum quotations in 1913.

The following table indicates the price scale per pound f. o. b. Messina during the period:

Period.	Lemon Oil.	Orange Oil.	Bergamot Oil.
Opened 1905	\$0.548	\$1.521	\$2.373
Average, 1905 to 1909	0.852	1.744	2.859
Average, 1910 to 1914	1.724	1.967	4.988
Closed 1914	0.831	1.318	2.514

From 1905 until 1913 the oil obtained was only sufficient to supply the demand. This accounts for the inability to accumulate stocks and the steady increase in quotations. With better crops in 1913, quotations began to fall, and not only was the demand supplied, but stocks began to accumulate.

TRADE IN LEMON OIL.

Lemon oil was sold in Sicily at \$2.312 per pound at the beginning of 1914. The accumulated stock from the preceding year began immediately to depress the market, so that even during January quotations fell to \$2.008 and in February to \$1.825. Local speculation at the end of February forced a rise to \$2.312, but this was only temporary, as quotations in March again fell to \$2.068. At the beginning of April it was known that the California crops were good, so that little profit was to be expected from the export of fresh fruit to the United States. Great quantities of lemons, which would otherwise have been exported, were

therefore used in the manufacture of essential oil and citrate of lime. The manufacturers of the latter obtained good prices, as the Camera Agraria of Sicily continued to advance the price of citrate of lime.

These combined circumstances caused a large production of lemon oil, which not only met the demand, but permitted the accumulation of considerable stocks. This latter fact alone would have occasioned a depreciation in prices, but the outbreak of the European war created a further depression. The price of this oil fluctuated between \$2.068 and \$1.582. The effect of the war was immediately shown in the months of August and September, when the price fell to \$0.973; and when it became certain that the new lemon crop would be good, the price dropped still lower, closing the year at \$0.831.

The quantity of essence obtained during the first period of the year from the regular fruit was good, but that obtained from the later fruit, and particularly from the "Verdelli" lemon, had quite another character. While the odor was excellent in both cases, the optical rotation and percentage of citral were low. These peculiarities will possibly make the essence rather difficult of acceptance in commerce.

Owing to the low prices, there was little temptation to adulterate the essence.

QUOTATIONS FOR SWEET ORANGE AND BERGAMOT OILS.

The year opened with quotations of sweet orange oil at \$2.677, but prices gradually declined until at the end of May sweet orange oil was quoted at \$2.433 per pound. From June to September a marked drop was noticed, quotations having reached \$1.703. With the beginning of the manufacture of the new crop oil, buyers were only offering \$1.217, which low figure continued until the end of the year (October to December). As profits were insufficient to the manufacturers, only a small quantity of orange oil has been produced from the new crop of 1914.

Another important factor in the depression of the market is the increasing production of sweet orange oil in Jamaica, the amount produced at present being nearly sufficient to meet the American and British demands.

Quotations on bergamot oil, which was selling in January, 1914, at \$5.049 per pound, fell to \$3.893 in May, rose again during July to \$4.137, but from August a steady decline set in, so that at the close of the year bergamot oil was quoted at \$2.514.

Prices of essential oils (lemon, orange and bergamot) per pound from 1905 to 1914, inclusive, cost and freight from this district to New York included, follow:

Year.	January.			June.			December.		
	Lemon.	Orange.	Bergamot.	Lemon.	Orange.	Bergamot.	Lemon.	Orange.	Bergamot.
1905	\$0.548	\$1.521	\$2.373	\$0.568	\$1.744	\$2.068	\$0.588	\$1.764	\$2.008
1906 .....	.649	1.974	2.068	.791	1.947	2.190	.994	1.947	2.514
1907	1.034	1.987	2.920	1.460	2.068	3.163	1.136	2.109	3.265
1908	1.136	2.149	3.163	.689	1.501	2.738	.608	1.399	2.433
1909	1.014	1.886	3.650	.730	1.399	3.589	.730	1.379	3.589
1910 .....	.771	1.338	3.853	.730	1.379	3.528	.791	1.379	3.346
1911 .....	.811	1.541	3.528	1.278	1.541	4.563	1.278	1.906	5.115
1912	1.338	1.886	6.083	1.724	1.926	6.813	2.312	2.271	7.856
1913	2.920	2.616	7.856	4.137	3.569	5.353	2.798	3.042	5.353
1914	2.312	2.636	4.866	2.231	1.947	3.893	.831	1.318	2.514

KETONE FROM CIVET WITH MUSK ODOR.

Ger., 279,313. E. Sack. Manufacturing a ketone from civet with a musk odor, by preheating the civet with alkali, and then disintegrating with steam. The residue is extended with ether or an equivalent solvent, the extension, after evaporation of the solvent, is treated with a little alcohol, filtered from the undissolved portion, and the ketone in separated from the solution by means of semi-carbazide, or by other known methods. The product has the composition $C_{17}H_{25}O$, freezes at 32.5 degs., b_p 204-205 degs., and forms a semi-carbazone, m. 187 degs. According to claim 2 the civet is distributed with concentrated KOH or NaOH, while maintaining the concentration of the reaction mixture, and then the oil distillate treated with semi-carbazide as specified.

GERMAN PATENT FOR ZINC PERBORATE.

Ger., 282,986. Addition to 278,868. Henkel & Cie. Zinc perborate can be obtained by a method analogous to that specified in the principal patent for the manufacture of Mg perborate. E. g., 1 mol. $ZnSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ is intimately mixed with 2 mols. $NaBO_2 \cdot 4H_2O$ and the mixture is fused on the water bath at about 70 degs., and kept at this temperature for a long time with stirring. The mass solidifies rather rapidly after cooling, has a uniform granular appearance, and may be pulverized easily after thorough drying. The product is a perfectly white amorphous powder of homogeneous composition. The yield of active O is almost quantitative, and the stability is very satisfactory. The Zn perborate, in consequence of its high O content, in combination with the action of the Zn-boric acid compound, is applied pharmaceutically.

GREASY COLD CREAMS.*

By ERNEST R. JONES, Ph. C.

I doubt if there is a more popular toilet preparation than a fatty or greasy cold cream. Most every retail druggist has such a preparation under his own label. Many prefer to have these creams prepared for them by some manufacturing house, but there still remains a lot of druggists who will always prepare their own according to some "pet" formula they may possess.

The term "Cold Cream" probably originated from the fact that the evaporation of the moisture from them when applied to the skin gave a cooling effect.

The writer has recently conducted some exhaustive experiments with greasy cold creams and believes that some of his findings will be of great interest to the manufacturing pharmacist.

The pharmaceutical literature is filled with formulas for these creams, some of which differ considerably, and a great many of which give poor products. Let me state at the beginning of this paper that I am not going to give any formulas for making these creams, but will merely give you the results of my experiments and such suggestions as may help you in locating your source of trouble or in improving your formula.

At least four things are necessary to make a good cold cream, namely: First, white beeswax; second, an oil; third, a saponifying agent, and, fourth, water.

Before taking up these different classes of ingredients let us consider first

THE CHEMISTRY OF GREASY COLD CREAMS.

These creams are essentially emulsions. What, then, is the emulsifying agent?

We all know that soap has great emulsifying properties. If a soap is formed with the beeswax, and this soap acts as the emulsifying agent, then if the beeswax were omitted and castile soap, or any other soap, used instead, with enough ceresin to harden it, the resulting product should be of cold cream or emulsion. I have made such a cream, and while it is not a salable article, the fact that it was possible to make a cream in such a manner is good proof of the formation of a soap when beeswax is used.

If we mix the proper quantities of stearic acid, alkali, liquid petrolatum, water and an unsaponifiable hardening agent, such as paraffin or ceresin, an emulsion is readily formed. Here the alkali forms a soap with the stearic acid, and this acts as an emulsifying agent.

If beeswax is substituted for the stearic acid, we get the same results. Accordingly, we would conclude that there is present in the beeswax some constituent which will readily form a soap with as weak an alkali as borax.

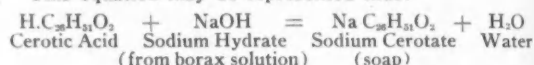
According to Lewkowitsch¹ beeswax consists chiefly of a mixture of crude cerotic acid and myricin (melissyl myricyl palmitate). It also contains small quantities of free melissic acid and three or four other unimportant ingredients. The amount of this latter acid present is so small that we do not need to consider it.

According to Lewkowitsch,² free cerotic acid is pres-

ent to the extent of 12 to 16 per cent., depending upon the source of the wax.

We know that solutions of borax, owing to the hydrolysis that takes place, react quite alkaline; that is to say, its solutions will contain a small amount of sodium hydroxide. When these aqueous alkaline solutions are brought in contact with the melted beeswax, all or a portion of the free cerotic acid is saponified. This soap then acts as an emulsifying agent for the balance of the wax and the other ingredients.

This equation may be represented thus:



The other ingredient of beeswax, myricyl palmitate, ($\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{60}\text{O} \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{31}$) probably is not saponified to any appreciable extent and more likely not at all by the alkaline borax solution, for such esters are very hard to saponify even with stronger alkalies and require considerable time to effect the change. In making cold creams the alkalinity of the borax solution is immediately neutralized by the cerotic acid, and it is therefore improbable that the myricyl palmitate enters at all into the chemistry of cold creams.

I desire to take exceptions to an article on "The Chemistry of Cold Creams," by Groat,³ who claims that borax reacts with the myricyl palmitate and with the glycerides of other oils and fats to saponify them. The preceding paragraph will show my reasons for differing with him in this respect.

To continue, in the same article Groat gives an equation showing the reaction of the borax and water upon the myricyl palmitate in which he claims palmitic borate is formed. As he does not mention anything at all about the soap that is formed (sodium cerotate) one would conclude that this was his idea of the reactions entering into the manufacture of cold creams. He could not have tried to prove his statements by experiments, for he goes on to say, "We shall now take up the reaction of borax with spermaceti. The chief constituent of spermaceti is cetinyl palmitate, which is attacked by the borax forming palmitic borate, as in the case of white wax, etc." Here again his idea is the formation of an ester (palmitic borate) by the borax. Let me say right here, that you cannot make a cold cream from spermaceti unless you introduce soap by some other means, for spermaceti does not contain more than traces of free acid and therefore could not form a soap of itself. Palmitic borate does not exist to any extent, if at all in cold cream, and Groat's statements are in my opinion, erroneous. To sum it up, I would say that he has overlooked the presence of free acids in the wax which forms soaps with the alkaline borax solutions and instead has given the impression that organic esters were formed. Supposing one should use sodium carbonate or sodium citrate instead of borax. These both form cold creams with wax. Then according to his theories the resulting cream

*From the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Journal.

¹Lewkowitsch, 5th Edit. Vol. 2, P. 900.

²Lewkowitsch, 5th Edit. Vol. 2, P. 905.

³Journal of the A. Ph. Assoc., Feb., 1915, P. 169.

would consist of palmitic carbonate or palmitic citrate. Perhaps he did not know that a cream could be made from these above-named substances. I have prepared such creams. Both the carbonate and the citrate give aqueous solutions which are alkaline. According to the Hydrolytic Dissociation Theory we would not expect sodium citrate to give as strongly alkaline solution as the carbonate and could not therefore expect as much soap to be formed or as good a cream as when the borate or carbonate are used. We find such to be the case, but there is enough soap formed to prove that the emulsification of the cold cream is brought about by the soap rather than by the formation of any esters.

Only such fats and waxes as contain free acids can be used to form soaps with the borax solution. Those fats and waxes which are free from acid are only valuable as stiffening agents. You will then see that beeswax or some other such product which has an acid value is absolutely necessary in order to make a cold cream.

The acid value indicates the number of milligrams of potassium hydrate required to saturate the free fatty acids in one gram of a fat or wax, and is therefore a measure of the free fatty acids in a fat or wax.

It is evident that if an oil or fat consists exclusively of neutral triglycerides, its acid value will be nil. We would not expect such a fat or wax to yield a soap or to act as an emulsifier for the balance of ingredients.

Lewkowitsch gives the following acid value for the several fats or waxes:

	Acid Value.
Carnauba Wax	2
Japan Wax	20
Spermaceti	traces
Beeswax	20
Tallow	4
Paraffin	0
Ceresin	0

According to my theories then, one could not make a soap from paraffin or ceresin and a solution of borax or any other alkaline solution. Consequently a cold cream could not be made from these substances unless wax or some other substance containing free fatty acid is added. From the above table we would not expect spermaceti to act any better, for it is, according to the above, a practically neutral substance. Tallow and Carnauba wax will, however, make an emulsion, but as the quantity of soap formed is very small the cream is not smooth, or in other words, the emulsion is not very good. Japan wax and beeswax we would expect to yield good creams. Experiments made in the laboratory prove this to be so, although I do not recommend Japan wax to you for use in your creams, because it has a lower melting point and more color and odor than beeswax. These statements are offered as further proof that a soap is formed in making cold cream and to show that only those substances containing free acid will make an emulsion when the borax solution is added.

Let us now pass on to the first class of ingredients necessary to make cold cream, namely:

HARDENING OR STIFFENING AGENTS.

Beeswax as you all probably know is secreted by the

common bee, *Apis mellifica*. Honey is removed from the combs by centrifugal force. The wax is then obtained by melting and straining or by expression. The expressed wax is as a rule of a yellowish color and has to be purified, followed, if required, by a process of bleaching, either by air and light or by chemical agents which will yield nascent oxygen.

The best bleached white wax is of a pure white or only slightly yellowish color. The whiter the wax you use in your cream, the whiter the cream will be.

It can be definitely stated that white beeswax is absolutely necessary to every first class white cold cream. It supplies the soap necessary to form the emulsion and gives the smoothest cream of any of the waxes. It should be present in sufficient quantity to give the cream the desired stiffness. However, white wax is quite an expensive substance and a part of it can be replaced by other substances, such as spermaceti, paraffin or white ceresin. In making such substitutes one must bear in mind that a certain amount of white wax is necessary to make the emulsion and when too much of the white wax is replaced the creams are not smooth and in some cases there is a tendency towards separation of the emulsion. I would advise you not to try to take out too much of the white wax.

Spermaceti, then, is only valuable as a stiffening agent, because it does not form any soap. It is also quite expensive and has a low melting point (45 degs.-50 degs. C.). More of it is therefore required to accomplish the purpose than is required of either paraffin or ceresin, consequently it is an expensive and unnecessary ingredient. Six samples of cream were made containing varying amounts of spermaceti. The ones containing the least of it were easily selected as being the smoothest, but none of them were as smooth as when the spermaceti was omitted entirely. I would therefore advise that spermaceti be omitted from your formula and that paraffin or white ceresin be used instead.

Paraffin is useful as a stiffening agent. Too much of it cannot be used as it will interfere with the smoothness of the cream.

White ceresin is an excellent stiffening agent when used in conjunction with white wax. Ceresin (osokerite) is a natural earth-wax or hydrocarbon. When purified and bleached it is a snow-white solid resembling paraffin in its properties. It has considerably higher melting point (about 62 deg. C.) than paraffin, consequently less of it is required to produce the same amount of stiffening. It is a little more expensive than paraffin, but much less so than spermaceti. Like paraffin, it cannot be used in too great a quantity.

Stearic acid is sometimes used as a stiffening agent, in small amounts. It permits of the incorporation of more water and thus gives a whiter and less greasy cream. It has the disadvantage of making the cream granular in time, even if very small amounts are used. If the smoothness of your cream is a desirable asset, don't use stearic acid.

When creams are to be sold in warm climates more stiffening agent is required.

(To be continued.)

Soap in Morocco.

The British Consul at Fez reports that there is an ever-increasing demand in that town and at Mequinez for washing soap.

THE SOAP MAKING INDUSTRY

By DR. E. G. THOMSEN, New York, N. Y.

(Continued from page 152, August, 1915.)

Glycerine in Soap.

To determine the amount of glycerine contained in soap dissolve 25 grams in hot water, add a slight excess of sulfuric acid and keep hot until the fatty acids form as a clear layer on top. Cool the mass and remove the fatty acids. Filter the acid solution into a 25 cubic centimeter graduated flask; bring to the mark with water and determine the glycerine by the bichromate method as described under glycerine analysis.

When sugar is present the bichromate would be reduced by the sugar, hence this method is not applicable. In this case remove the fatty acids as before, neutralize an aliquot portion with milk of lime, evaporate to 10 cubic centimeters, add 2 grams of sand and milk of lime containing about 2 grams of calcium hydroxide and evaporate almost to dryness. Treat the moist residue with 5 cubic centimeters of 96 per cent. alcohol, rub the whole mass into a paste, then constantly stirring, heat on a water bath and decant into a 250 cubic centimeter graduated flask. Repeat the washing with 5 cubic centimeters of alcohol five or six times, each time pouring the washings into the flask; cool the flask to room temperature and fill to the mark with 96 per cent. alcohol, agitate the flask until well mixed and filter through a dry filter paper. Take 200 cubic centimeters of the filtrate and evaporate to a sirupy consistency over a safety water bath. Wash the liquor into a stoppered flask with 20 cubic centimeters of absolute alcohol, add 30 cubic centimeters of absolute ether 10 cubic centimeters at a time, shaking well after each addition and let stand until clear. Pour off the solution through a filter into a weighed dish and wash out the flask with a mixture of three parts absolute ether and two parts absolute alcohol. Evaporate to a sirup, dry for one hour at the temperature of boiling water, weigh, ignite and weigh again. The loss is glycerine. This multiplied by 5/4 gives the total loss for the aliquot portion taken. The glycerine may also be determined by the acetin or bichromate methods after driving off the alcohol and ether if so desired.

SUGAR IN SOAP.

To determine sugar in soap, usually present in transparent soaps, decompose a soap solution of 5 grams of soap dissolved in 100 cubic centimeters of hot water with an excess of hydrochloric acid and separate the fatty acids as usual. Filter the acid solution into a graduated flask and make up to the mark. Take an aliquot containing approximately 1 per cent. of reducing sugar and determine the amount of sugar by the Soxhlet method.¹

GLYCERINE ANALYSIS.

The methods of analyzing glycerine varied so greatly due to the fact that glycerine contained impurities which acted so much like glycerine as to introduce serious errors in the determinations of crude glycerine. This led to the appointment of committees in the United States and

Europe to investigate the methods of glycerine analysis. An international committee met after their investigations and decided the acetin method should control the buying and selling of glycerine, but the more convenient bichromate method in a standardized form might be used in factory control and other technical purposes. The following are the methods of analysis and sampling as suggested by the international committee:

SAMPLING.

The most satisfactory method available for sampling crude glycerine liable to contain suspended matter, or which is liable to deposit salt on settling, is to have the glycerine sampled by a mutually approved sampler as soon as possible after it is filled into drums, but in any case before any separation of salt has taken place. In such cases he shall sample with a sectional sampler (see appendix) then seal the drums, brand them with a number for identification, and keep a record of the brand number. The presence of any visible salt or other suspended matter is to be noted by the sampler, and a report of the same made in his certificate, together with the temperature of the glycerine. Each drum must be sampled. Glycerine which has deposited salt or other solid matter cannot be accurately sampled from the drums, but an approximate sample can be obtained by means of the sectional sampler, which will allow a complete vertical section of the glycerine to be taken including any deposit.

ANALYSIS.

1. *Determination of Free Caustic Alkali.*—Put 20 grams of the sample into a 100 cc. flask, dilute with approximately 50 cc. of freshly boiled distilled water, add an excess of neutral barium chloride solution, 1 cc. of phenolphthalein solution, make up to the mark and mix. Allow the precipitate to settle, draw off 50 cc. of the clear liquid and titrate with normal acid (N/1). Calculate the percentage of Na₂O existing as caustic alkali.

2. *Determination of Ash and Total Alkalinity.*—Weigh 2 to 5 grams of the sample in a platinum dish, burn off the glycerine over a luminous Argand burner or other source of heat,¹ giving a low temperature, to avoid volatilization and the formation of sulphides. When the mass is charred to the point that water will not be colored by soluble organic matter, lixiviate with hot distilled water, filter, wash and ignite the residue in the platinum dish. Return the filtrate and washings to the dish, evaporate the water, and carefully ignite without fusion. Weigh the ash.

Dissolve the ash in distilled water and titrate total alkalinity, using as indicator methyl orange cold or litmus boiling.

3. *Determination of Alkali Present as Carbonate.*—Take 10 grams of the sample, dilute with 50 cc. distilled water, add sufficient N/1 acid to neutralize the total alkali found at (2), boil under a reflux condenser for 15 to 20 minutes, wash down the condenser tube with distilled water, free from carbon dioxide, and then titrate back with N/1

¹ Carbon is readily burned off completely, without loss of chlorides, in a gas-heated muffle furnace adjusted to a dull red heat.

¹ Bull 107, Bur. Chem. U. S. Dept. Agriculture.

NaOH, using phenolphthalein as indicator. Calculate the percentage of Na_2O . Deduct the Na_2O found in (1). The difference is the percentage of Na_2O existing as carbonate.

4. *Alkali Combined with Organic Acids.*—The sum of the percentages of Na_2O found at (1) and (3) deducted from the percentage found at (2) is a measure of the Na_2O or other alkali combined with organic acids.

5. *Determination of Acidity.*—Take 10 grams of the sample, dilute with 50 cc. distilled water free from carbon dioxide, and titrate with $N/1$ NaOH and phenolphthalein. Express in terms of Na_2O required to neutralize 100 grams.

6. *Determination of Total Residue at 160° C.*—For this determination the crude glycerine should be slightly alkaline with Na_2CO_3 , not exceeding 0.2 per cent. Na_2O , in order to prevent loss of organic acids. To avoid the formation of polyglycerols this alkalinity must not be exceeded.

Ten grams of the sample are put into a 100 cc. flask, diluted with water and the calculated quantity of $N/1$ HCl or Na_2CO_3 added to give the required degree of alkalinity. The flask is filled to 100 cc., the contents mixed, and 10 cc. measured into a weighed Petrie or similar dish 2.5 in. in diameter and 0.5 in. deep, which should have a flat bottom. In the case of crude glycerine abnormally high in organic residue a smaller amount should be taken, so that the weight of the organic residue does not materially exceed 30 to 40 milligrams.

The dish is placed on a water bath (the top of the 160° oven acts equally well) until most of the water has evaporated. From this point the evaporation is effected in the oven. Satisfactory results are obtained in an oven¹ measuring 12 ins. cube, having an iron plate 0.75 in. thick lying on the bottom to distribute the heat. Strips of asbestos millboard are placed on a shelf half way up the oven. On these strips the dish containing the glycerine is placed.

If the temperature of the oven has been adjusted to 160° C. with the door closed, a temperature of 130° to 140° can be readily maintained with the door partially open, and the glycerine, or most of it, should be evaporated off at this temperature. When only a slight vapor is seen to come off, the dish is removed and allowed to cool.

An addition of 0.5 to 1.0 cc. of water is made, and by a rotary motion the residue brought wholly or nearly into solution. The dish is then allowed to remain on a water bath or top of the oven until the excess water has evaporated and the residue is in such a condition that on returning to the oven at 160° C. it will not spurt. The time taken up to this point cannot be given definitely, nor is it important. Usually two or three hours are required. From this point, however, the schedule of time must be strictly adhered to. The dish is allowed to remain in the oven, the temperature of which is carefully maintained at 160° C. for one hour, when it is removed, cooled, the residue treated with water, and the water evaporated as before. The residue is then subjected to a second baking of one hour, after which the dish is allowed to cool in a desiccator over sulphuric acid and weighed. The treatment with water, etc., is repeated until a constant loss of 1 to 1.5 mg. per hour is obtained.

¹ An electric oven suitable for this work, which is readily adjusted to 160 degs. C., has been made for Mr. Low and the chairman, by the Apparatus and Specialty Company, Lansing, Mich. Its size is $9\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 16$ inches, and capacity 8 Petrie dishes. It gives a strong draft at constant temperature.

In the case of acid glycerine a correction must be made for the alkali added 1 cc. $N/1$ alkali represents an addition of 0.03 gram. In the case of alkaline crudes a correction should be made for the acid added. Deduct the increase in weight due to the conversion of the NaOH and Na_2CO_3 to NaCl. The corrected weight multiplied by 100 gives the percentage of total residue at 160° C.

This residue is taken for the determination of the non-volatile acetylizable impurities (see acetin method).

7. *Organic residue.*—Subtract the ash from the total residue at 160° C. Report as organic residue at 160° C. (it should be noted that alkaline salts of fatty acids are converted to carbonates on ignition and that the CO_2 thus derived is not included in the organic residue).

ACETIN PROCESS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF GLYCEROL.

This process is the one agreed upon at a conference of delegates from the British, French, German and American committees, and has been confirmed by each of the above committees as giving results nearer to the truth than the bichromate method on crudes in general. It is the process to be used (if applicable) whenever only one method is employed. On pure glycerines the results are identical with those obtained by the bichromate process. For the application of this method the crude glycerine should not contain over 60 per cent. water.

REAGENTS REQUIRED.

(A) *Best Acetic Anhydride.*—This should be carefully selected. A good sample must not require more than 0.1 cc. normal NaOH for saponification of the impurities when a blank is run on 7.5 cc. Only a slight color should develop during digestion of the blank.

The anhydride may be tested for strength by the following method: Into a weighed stoppered vessel, containing 10 to 20 cc. of water, run about 2 cc. of the anhydride, replace the stopper and weigh. Let stand with occasional shaking, for several hours, to permit the hydrolysis of all the anhydride; then dilute to about 200 cc., add phenolphthalein and titrate with $N/1$ NaOH. This gives the total acidity due to free acetic acid and acid formed from the anhydride. It is worthy of note that in the presence of much free anhydride a compound is formed with phenolphthalein, soluble in alkali and acetic acid, but insoluble in neutral solutions. If a turbidity is noticed toward the end of the neutralization it is an indication that the anhydride is incompletely hydrolyzed and inasmuch as the indicator is withdrawn from the solution, results may be incorrect.

Into a stoppered weighing bottle containing a known weight of recently distilled aniline (from 10 to 20 cc.) measure about 2 cc. of the sample, stopper, mix, cool and weigh. Wash the contents into about 200 cc. of cold water, and titrate the acidity as before. This yields the acidity due to the original, preformed, acetic acid plus one-half the acid due to anhydride (the other half having formed acetanilide); subtract the second result from the first (both calculated to 100 grams) and double the result, obtaining the cc. $N/1$ NaOH per 100 grams of the sample. 1 cc. $N/1$ NaOH equals 0.0510 anhydride.

(B) *Pure Fused Sodium Acetate.*—The purchased salt is again completely fused in a platinum, silica or nickel dish, avoiding charring, powdered quickly and kept in a stoppered bottle or desiccator. It is most important that the sodium acetate be anhydrous.

(To be continued.)

FLAVORING EXTRACT SECTION

OFFICIAL REPORT OF FLAVORING EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

Frank L. Beggs, president, and the other officers of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States have been busy since the last report looking out for the interests of the members and taking such steps as have been deemed expedient to advance the affairs of the association generally.

Special stress is being laid at the present time upon the acquisition of new members, for it is the earnest purpose of the officers and committeemen not to rest until all of the eligible extract manufacturers of the country are on the roll of membership. The benefits have been pointed out often to some of those who ought to belong, and the efforts are being continued. Good results are expected from the campaign.

Members have received this month a codification of the laws of the United States and of the various individual states relating to the use of flags for advertising or other commercial purposes. The compilation is the work of the association's attorney, Thomas E. Lannen, of Chicago, and gives his opinion in each case as to the scope and purpose of the statutes.

Circular 32, issued this month by President Beggs, contains a great deal of interesting matter for the members. The drawback of tax on alcohol used in the manufacture of flavoring extracts for export is referred to in the letter. Mr. Beggs calls attention to the likelihood that the new Congress may re-enact the so-called War Tax Law either in its present or in a modified form. Members are advised to consult their Congressmen to see that their interests are protected in any legislation that may be forthcoming.

Among the other subjects discussed are the following: Harrison Narcotic Law; National ruling on the use of the terms "potato flour," "rice flour," etc.; increase in parcels post rates; benzoate of soda ruling in Indiana; extension of time on labels to January 1, 1916; state reports, rulings, etc.; United States service and regulatory announcements and the disclosure of formula on proprietary medicines, regarding which the letter says:

"We desire to call your attention to the fact that there seems to be a movement on foot to secure legislation and rulings requiring a disclosure of the formula on all proprietary remedies. This movement started with the so-called Goldwater ordinance of New York City and has already spread to Louisiana, where the State Board of Health has adopted the Goldwater ordinance as a part of their regulations. This is a movement fathered largely by certain medical men and would seem to be against the best interests of many of the members of this association who manufacture and sell the ordinary proprietary household remedies. We recommend that these members look into this matter with care.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

President Beggs also makes announcement of the appointment of the following committees of the association for the year 1915-16.

To represent the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association in the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A., S. J. Sherer, of the Sherer-Gillett Co., Chicago, Ill., is appointed national councillor.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

J. O. Schlotterbeck, Chairman, Dean of the College of Pharmacy, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
Samuel H. Baer, Blanke-Baer Chemical Co., St. Louis.
F. M. Boyles, McCormick & Co., Baltimore.
G. H. Redmond, Sherer-Gillett Co., Chicago.
R. F. Fischer, Fritzsche Bros., New York City.
C. F. Sauer, The C. F. Sauer Co., Richmond, Va.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

Gordon M. Day, Chairman, Day-Bergwall Co., Milwaukee.
J. M. Hayes, Cumberland Mfg. Co., Nashville.
H. C. Grote, Edw. Westen Tea & Spice Co., St. Louis.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

T. W. Carman, Chairman, Baker Extract Co., Springfield, Mass.
R. H. Bond, McCormick & Co., Baltimore.
J. F. McFadden, McFadden Coffee & Spice Co., Du-buque, Ia.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

Geo. H. Hurd, Chairman, Thomson & Taylor Spice Co., Chicago.
Samuel H. Baer, Blanke-Baer Chemical Co., St. Louis.
W. M. McCormick, McCormick & Co., Baltimore.

TRADE INTERESTS COMMITTEE.

C. F. Sauer, Chairman, C. F. Sauer Co., Richmond, Va.
F. A. Ross, Stickney & Poor Spice Co., Charlestown, Mass.
Geo. H. Hurd, Thomson & Taylor Spice Co., Chicago.

COSTS COMMITTEE.

F. A. Ross, Chairman, Stickney & Poor Spice Co., Charlestown, Mass.
J. N. Clawson, The Clawson Co., Philadelphia.
L. B. Parsons, Seaman Bros., New York City.

INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

C. W. Jennings, Chairman, Jennings Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

FREIGHT RATES COMMITTEE.

C. L. Newton, Chairman, Newton Tea & Spice Co., Cincinnati.

COMMITTEE ON HOW TO INCREASE SALES.

R. E. Heekin, Chairman, Heekin Spice Co., Cincinnati.

Menthol in Peppermint Oils.

Comparative investigation of certain peppermint oils. Control of the method commonly used in estimating menthol. Alfred Woelk. The conclusions arrived at are: (1) Peppermint oil may, without material loss, be purified by distn. in vacuum, but this procedure possesses no advantages over those resulting from steam distn. (2) In the evaluation of peppermint oil, due regard must be given its solubility in 70 per cent. alc. (3) The detn. of free and combined menthol according to the method of Power and Kleber (cf. *Arch. Pharm.* 1904, 652) is very well suited to practical needs and easily effected by analysts of moderate experience. (4) In corroboration of Power and Kleber, no calculable relationship between the chem. and phys. consts. of peppermint oil can be found.

The Soapstone of Virginia.

Soapstone production in the United States (26,562 tons in 1913) exceeds that of all other countries combined. In the rough, as quarried, soapstone is worth \$2 a ton; sawn into slabs its value exceeds \$15 a ton; and when manufactured into laundry tubs its value is about \$30 a ton. Virginia furnishes about 95 per cent. of the supply.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL AND STATE official reports, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring extracts, soaps, etc.

FEDERAL.

No new notices of judgments have been received from the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington since the report of the same in our July issue.

STATE.**Massachusetts.**

In Massachusetts on September 3 the law prohibiting any person or corporation from selling goods in packages, unless the net quantity of the contents is plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure or numerical count, became effective.

Nebraska.

Advices from Lincoln, Neb., indicate that the pure food department of the State is in imminent danger of breaking down as a result of the failure of the last legislature to make any specific appropriations for departmental activity and because the State Auditor steadfastly refuses to honor any warrants. The pure food department will close unless assured that the treasurer will allow Commissioner Harman to draw on the fees paid in by him to the State.

New York.

Dr. Lucius P. Brown, who recently laid down the office of State Food Commissioner of Tennessee to become Chief of the Food Bureau of the New York City Department of Health, means to shake things up in the food trades of this city, according to a statement he has just issued, outlining his policies in general. And it is not only in the direction of watching the food "trades" that he will apply the law, for he is convinced that one of the glaring faults with New York's food supply is the practices of hotels and restaurants.

North Dakota.

Commissioner E. F. Ladd's Bulletin for July and August reports the following cases: Imitation flavoring extract, banana, colored with coal dye, illegal; imitation pineapple flavoring extract, colored with coal tar dye, illegal; orange flavoring extract, low in oil; extractive vanilla, passed; lemon extract, short measure; lemon extract, short measure, misbranded; lemon extract, misbranded as to alcohol; lemon flavor, short measure; vanilla extract, passed.

Pennsylvania.

Commissioner James Foust's bulletin for June-July is at hand. Forty samples of non-alcoholic drinks were tested, of which 34 were pure; 4 misbranded; 1 artificially flavored; 1 artificially colored and flavored. The bulletin, as usual, contains much other interesting information.

South Dakota.

The June issue of the South Dakota Food and Drug Bulletin shows numerous inspections and several prosecutions under the direction of Commissioner Guy G. Frary, now being made in the extract line.

Coffee Is Only a Beverage.

Coffee is a beverage, not a food, any more than milk is food, according to Judge Hall, of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Philadelphia, P. Judge Hall has handed down such an opinion, sustaining a motion in arrest of judgment in the case of the State against John Skyrme, a restaurant keeper, charged with selling coffee "adulterated" with chickory. The defense took the position that the Pennsylvania Legislature had it clearly in mind to include coffee among the "non-intoxicating drinks" act, separate and distinct from the "food" act.

CITRUS-PRODUCTS.

Mr. W. R. Dunlop, scientific assistant to the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies, contributes a special article to the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute* on the lime and lemon as sources of citric acid and essential oils, which, in view of the scarcity of high prices of these products, is of timely interest. Cultivators in the West Indies have every inducement under present conditions to increase their output of citrus-products—e.g., the price of the ordinary distilled oil of limes is much dearer than lemon oil at the present time, and the terpeness oil of limes is practically unobtainable. Mr. Dunlop deals chiefly with his subject from the West Indian point of view, and contrasts the lime with the Sicilian lemon production, but on the basis of available information it is impossible to compare the profits from the two industries. The marketing of citrus-products is dealt with in detail with up-to-date commercial information derived from importers and selling brokers. Information is given as to (1) methods of selling in Sicily; (2) West Indian methods; (3) citrus-products in the London market; (4) defects in West Indian products; (5) citrus oils; (6) essential oil of orange. The following paragraph dealing with the London market indicates how citrus-products are handled here:

"As soon as a West Indian steamer arrives the total available supplies of concentrated juice and citrate are communicated to the various buyers by the brokers, who invite best offers for the whole or part. The highest bid received by the brokers is then made to the various merchants interested, and they decide whether it is to be accepted or not. It is rarely refused, for it is recognized generally among the merchants that in this manner the highest price obtainable is secured, as there is always a demand for citric-acid materials, and the buyer who needs it most naturally bids his utmost, knowing that he is in competition. The raw juice and oils, however, are treated rather differently, for whereas the concentrated juice and citrate are always in demand, the raw juice and oils are comparatively luxuries, and generally in more than sufficient quantities to meet the demand, which is spasmodic. Therefore the sale of these products is a slower business, and sometimes requires a great deal of negotiation. The samples of the different shipments are exhibited at the broker's salesroom, where buyers and sellers are continually being interviewed, and in addition to this the most likely buyers are notified of any fresh arrivals. The brokers keep themselves posted on prices, and when sales are effected shippers may rest assured that the price arranged has been fixed after due consideration by the merchants of all the circumstances controlling the market."

As to the defects in West Indian lime-juice, it would seem that there is a tendency to ship inferior grades; in some instances the casks are not clean, and frequently the percentage of pulp is undesirably high. What is required is a good Dominican juice of uniform quality—i.e., of bright greenish tint, with a small percentage of floating pulp. West Indian concentrated lime-juice is poor in comparison with Sicilian concentrated lemon-juice, the former varying from 50 oz. to 140 oz. citric acid to the gallon, whereas the Sicilian is always about the same test. In dealing with the market characters of citrus oils, Mr. Dunlop refers to the varying quality of the distilled and hand-pressed oil of limes, and we may add that much of that offered at the present time is of indifferent quality. Hints are given as to how to increase the business, one recommendation being that a planter should bulk, say, two or three months' product of hand-pressed oil (keeping out any of bad odour) and ship only two or three times during the season. A uniform quality and a mark then becomes known. Under present conditions there are no indications that the supply of lime-products will exceed the demand. The industry is comparatively small but increasing, and a profitable trade is being done, the value of which in Dominica alone (one of the principal centers) is between \$650,000 and \$700,000 per annum.

TRADE NOTES

Four prominent residents of France arrived in New York on the steamship *Espagne* on Aug. 30. They are Mr. Jean Amic, Mr. Emile Cère, Mr. Alfred Bertrand-Taquet and Mr. Fernand Georges. The gentlemen went to Washington on Aug. 31 and dined there with the French Ambassador. On Sept. 1 they left New York for Montreal, Quebec, Niagara Falls and the west. It is their purpose to spend a few weeks at the expositions in San Francisco and San Diego, California, returning to the east by way of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

Mr. Amic, who is of Roure-Bertrand Fils, Grasse, France, is senator from the Alpes Maritimes. He is president of

The perfumery firm of V. Vivaudou Co., Inc., which recently was incorporated in this state, will have offices in the Times building, New York City. Mr. Victor Vivaudou is president, Mr. Carl Leonard Nelson is vice-president, and Mr. Arthur O. Jung is secretary of the company. The authorized capital is \$1,000,000.

Mr. Vivaudou had his own laboratory for the manufacture of perfumery in Paris at the time the war began, and the Riker-Hegeman Co. was the American agent for his products, which were marketed as the Vivaudou and Arly brands. When the war disturbed conditions in France Mr. Vivaudou came to America,



• LEFT TO RIGHT: GEO. SILVER, FERNAND GEORGES, ALFRED BERTRAND-TAQUET, SENATOR JEAN AMIC, EMILE CÈRE AND EDWIN H. BURR.

the Committee on the Organization of the French Section at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, and is an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Cère is a former member of the Chamber of Deputies, is now a general delegate, and is a member of the French Committee on Foreign Expositions. He is an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Bertrand-Taquet is general secretary of the Department of French Food Products at the Exposition. He is proprietor of the well-known wine firm, "Chateau de la Louvière-Léognan, Bordeaux," and is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Georges is secretary of the Committee on Organization of the French Section in the Panama Pacific Exposition. He is proprietor of the "Grandes Usines du Lion Noir," Lyons, France.

The gentlemen at either end of the group are Mr. Edwin H. Burr, manager of the American branch of Roure-Bertrand Fils, Grasse and the firm of Justin Dupont, Argenteuil (S. & O.) France; and Mr. George Silver of the same office.

Mr. W. A. McDermid, advertising manager for the Gerhard Mennen Chemical Co., Newark, N. J., attended the annual convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists at Minneapolis early this month.

The Riker-Hegeman Co., of New York, continues to branch out. It has made the necessary arrangements for opening its fifth store in the Philadelphia field.



VICTOR VIVAUDOU.



CARL L. NELSON.

and opened a branch factory in New York City. After the end of the war the Vivaudou corporation will resume the manufacturing business formerly conducted by its president in Paris. This, of course, will be in addition to the establishment maintained here.

Mr. Vivaudou is becoming a notable figure in the perfume manufacturing industry. He was born in Cannes, France, on January 1, 1881, and therefore is in his 34th year, which places him in the front ranks of the younger men who have won success in a professional and commercial way. He was educated in the Lycée de Nice, at Grasse, and has had the most thorough, practical training in his profession, including the manufacture of raw materials used in the production of perfumes.

Mr. Nelson, vice-president of the new corporation, will be in charge of the sales managing department, a field in which he has won a high reputation for ability, thoroughness and achievement. Judging by his past performances in the perfumery trade, his services will be of great value to the Vivaudou company in the distribution of its products.

Mr. C. C. Jenks, of Foote & Jenks, Jackson, Mich., dropped in at our sanctum recently. His firm specializes in flavors, and Mr. Jenks is never so happy as when he is wrestling with some problem dealing with the flavoring of food products. He is an interesting writer on perfumes and flavors, and we believe the trade would welcome more frequent articles from his pen.

Mr. H. W. Brick, vice-president and general manager of the C. B. Woodworth Sons Co., Rochester, N. Y., was a visitor in New York City recently. He has appointed Mr. J. Muzio Pita as the manager of the company in Cuba.

Mr. F. H. Ungerer, of Ungerer & Co., New York, has gone to Chicago to take temporary charge of the company's office in that city, as Mr. A. G. Spilker, their Chicago manager, has gone to the Coast, and will be on the road till about Nov. 1.

Mr. James McKnight, on the sales staff of George Lueders & Co., New York, is now making his first Autumn trip through the mid-west. He is looking well, as might be expected, as he had an enjoyable vacation with his wife and daughter, Marion, in the hills at Monticello, N. Y.

Mr. Claude Fraysse, perfumer for Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit, was a recent visitor in New York City.



CLAUDE FRAYSSE.

He is one of the rising and progressive Frenchmen who have come to the United States to engage in the profession of creating perfumes, and his work with the Stearns company has proved his worth in progressiveness. Born in Paris, Mr. Fraysse was graduated in the National School of Commerce of the capital. In that institution he made a special study of practical chemistry as applied to perfumery. He studied under some of the leading perfume chemists, having been assistant chemist to Dr. J. Garnier and Philip Daver, while in subsequent years he directed the laboratories of some of the largest Parisian perfumers. In addition he spent several years with two of the largest manufacturers of synthetics and aromatic chemicals in Switzerland, being considered an authority in these lines.

Mr. John F. Matthes, who has represented the Whittall Tatum Co. in Chicago for just 30 years, recently spent his vacation, with his wife and two daughters, at Atlantic City.

Mr. Willard Ohliger, general manager of Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, was in New York on a business trip recently, after having returned from a trip to the Panama Exposition at San Francisco. Mr. David M. Gray, secretary of the company, went to the Panama show by automobile, and had a most enjoyable trip.

Mr. Alex. G. Richardson, vice president and general manager of the J. Hungerford Smith Co., Rochester, N. Y., spent a part of his vacation in New York at the residence of his brother Eugene, who has a summer home at Manhasset, L. I. Mr. Richardson reports that in July he toured through Michigan in his car, and enjoyed the Western roads and climate.

Utilizing and enlarging the essential oil factory in Chester, Conn., formerly owned by Mr. Percy C. Magnus, of the essential oil and perfumery supply house of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, New York, a new combination of drug and chemical interests, has been organized for the purpose of operating and extending the output of this plant so as to include numerous coal tar derivatives and especially phenol products, such as the salicylates, and possibly some of the intermediates used in making aniline dyes and colors. The new concern is known as the Middlesex Chemical Company, Inc. It has a capital stock of \$1,000,000, of which \$250,000 is in preferred stock and \$750,000 in common stock. The plant has been added to considerably and is now producing two tons of phenol daily, with every prospect for doubling this output. Mr. Magnus' interest now is as a stockholder.

Our readers will be interested in the accompanying photograph of Lieutenant Edward V. Manico, of Dublin, Ireland, especially because of the fact that he is a cousin



LT. EDWARD V. MANICO.

of Mr. Edward V. Killeen, of George Lueders & Co., essential oils, New York City. Lieutenant Manico was on the firing line at last advices received in this country. Recently he made an extensive trip through the United States and the Dominion of Canada, spending some time in Los Angeles, Cal. He returned to his home in Ireland just before the beginning of the European war. His brother is serving the British Admiralty on board one of the hospital ships and another brother, the eldest, Captain Walter Manico, of the Imperial Irish Yeomanry, died at his home as a result of a wound received in the Boer War, after having won the Victoria Cross and various other recognitions for conspicuous bravery on the field.

The exports of merchandise at the port of New York during July reached the maximum of any previous month in history, the total being \$156,746,121. According to the statement of the foreign commerce issued at the Custom House, the month's exports were \$97,500,000 in excess of the exports of July, 1914, when the total was \$59,218,363.

The next annual convention of the American Specialty Manufacturers' Association will be held at Detroit, in the new Statler Hotel, on Nov. 17, 18 and 19. The committee of arrangements is headed by C. T. Lee, sales manager of the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co.

A cannery factory at Sodus, N. Y., has been experimenting with cherry pits this season. The pits are first dried and then crushed in preparation for a process which extracts the flavor of the kernels. The extract obtained is used to give flavor to the canned fruit, the report says.

Mr. John Thomas Brady, a St. Louis manufacturer of perfumes and pomades, proposes to establish a plant in Los Angeles for the production of cocoanut oil.

Charles F. Noyes Co. sold 27 Cliff street, through to Ryder's Alley, Sept. 14, as the site for a store, with lofts to be built by Thurston & Braidich, importers of vanilla beans, 128 William street, New York. The plot covers 4,250 square feet. The building will be the best of its type and construction will be fireproof, with minimum carrying capacity of 250 pounds to the square foot; two electric elevators, automatic sprinkler system, steam heat and every improvement. The investment will be approximately \$150,000. The Noyes Co. leased the building for fifteen years, from May 1, 1916, at \$9,000 plus taxes, insurance and all repairs, a total of \$200,000. The lessees have been identified with the William street section, in the firm being James F. Shaw, J. Edward Young, Jr., Charles R. Rosevear. A further note regarding this enterprise will appear in our October issue.

Mr. Ben Elson, of the firm of Elson & Brewer, Inc., New York City, sailed for France on the steamship



BEN ELSON.

Espagne on September 4. He expects to spend two months in France, the chief points of interest for him being Paris, Lyons and Grasse, where he will renew personal and business acquaintances. Naturally he also will spend some time at the plant of the Société Chimique des Usines du Rhône, at St. Fons, near Lyons, for which concern Elson & Brewer, Inc., are the sole agents in this market.

Suit was begun August 12 in the Superior Court by the Continental Specialty Company of Baltimore against the American Druggists' Syndicate of New York for \$75,000 damages for alleged breach of contract. The plaintiff avers that on April 1, 1913, an agreement was entered into between the parties to the action whereby the plaintiff sold its trademark and the sole right to use the name "Continental Ointment" to the syndicate for \$50,000. The agreement was made, it is contended, subject to the right of the defendant to rescind the contract at the expiration of two years upon giving 30 days' notice. On April 2 of this year, says the Continental Company, it received notice that the Syndicate did not wish to continue the agreement, when the notice, in order to be effective, should have been given March 1.

Among the exhibitors in the Drug Show attached to the recent convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists in Minneapolis were Armour & Co.'s soap department, Colgate & Co., the Andrew Jergens Co., the Gerhard Mennen Chemical Co., the Randolph Box and Label Co. and the Wanous Shampoo Bag Co.

Mr. Hugo Kantrowitz, who has been connected with the Deutsch-Amerikanische Apotheker Zeitung of New York since its foundation in 1880, has purchased the interest of

his deceased partner, Felix Hirseman, and is sole owner of the journal, which has been for the last twenty years the official organ of the German Apothecaries Society. Mr. Kantrowitz has become thoroughly identified with organization work in pharmacy, is an active member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, the New York German Apothecaries' Society, and a life member of the New York College of Pharmacy.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Loveland, of Binghamton, N. Y., were recent visitors to New York City.

B. J. Johnson Soap Co.'s new fireproof six-story building for storage purposes has just been finished as an addition to its already large plant in Milwaukee. The company is erecting another new factory and office building.

Mr. Frank N. Langlois, and his bride, who was Miss Blanche Duprey of Detroit, Mich., were married in that city on Sept. 2. They passed their honeymoon in Atlantic City, and spent a day or two in New York en route. Mr. Langlois is assistant perfumer for Fredk. Stearns & Co., Detroit, Michigan.

Consul Thomas W. Voetter at La Guaira reports that the latest available statistics of imports, showing countries of origin, are for 1913. The total for olive oil in that year was \$103,824, of which France shipped \$13,350 and the United States only \$494. The perfumery imports were \$124,999, divided as follows: France, \$53,143; United States, \$24,705; Netherlands, \$17,931; Great Britain, \$15,665; Germany, \$13,089.

At the annual election of officers of the New York Credit Men's Association, held September 16, Mr. William F. H. Koelsch, vice-president of the Bank of United States, was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year. Mr. J. M. Roscoe, of Colgate & Co., was chosen as one of the members of the executive committee.

Mr. E. J. Lagore and Mr. W. F. Murray, of Bartow, Florida, have purchased the state rights and will manufacture Holmes powdered soap.

Victor Powdered Soap Co., Madison, Wis., has begun the manufacture of Victor brands of soaps and cleansers.

Judge Mayer, in the Federal Court, New York City, on Sept. 1 confirmed a composition of Cailler & Co., Inc., wholesale dealer in essential oils, 16 Cedar street, with its creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents in cash and 15 cents in notes. The liabilities were \$68,245.

Lautz Bros. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., have bought the business brands, trade marks and good will of the Detroit Soap Company, located at the foot of Leib street at Detroit. Mr. Carl A. Lautz, president of the Lautz company, says that it is the present intention to operate the Detroit plant for a while, but that later it may be consolidated with the plant in Buffalo. This announcement follows the recent purchase of the business of Gowans & Sons of Buffalo. "We intend to dismantle the Gowans plant," stated Mr.

Lautz, "and make all of the goods in our own plant, which has far superior facilities, having been completely remodeled during the last ten years. Our new equipment has enabled us to increase our volume of production and business more than 400 per cent. with the same amount of labor."

The Gowans plant was established in 1834 under the name of Gowans & Baird. Lautz Bros. & Co., was established in 1853, by Mr. William Lautz, grandfather of the present head of the concern.

Mr. John K. Drake, of Troy, N. Y., whose talcum powder can appears on our back cover this month, was a recent visitor to New York.

Mr. Wm. A. Bush, of W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., New York, started on a Western trip September 11. He is bound for the Coast and will not be back in New York for three months.

Geo. H. Gillespie & Co., whose initial advertisement appears in this issue, are talc manufacturers whose mine, mill and main office are located at Madoc, Ontario. The company was incorporated on January 1, 1914 and Mr. Geo. H. Gillespie is president and managing director.

Mr. C. B. Adams, who has had extensive experience in Chicago, is sales manager. In recent correspondence Mr. Adams writes that the company started to produce talc in 1908 and their facilities have been constantly improved, a notable increase in their output having been made recently.

D. A. B. Soap Co., which moved its plant recently from Newton, Mass., to Amsterdam, N. Y., is making changes and improvements in its new building.

Fire in the drying department of J. H. Heald & Co., extract works at Lynchburg, Va., did \$10,000 damage on Sept. 3.

The Industrial Corporation of Baltimore, Md., is holding meetings and taking other steps toward endeavoring to revive the soap industry in that city. Formerly a centre for soap makers it is stated that now there is only one small soap factory in the city. Efforts will be made to have it expand.

Mercier Freres & Co., a newly incorporated concern, has leased part of the factory building at 126 to 130 Adams street, Newark, N. J. The company will manufacture perfumery, soap and toilet articles, and will employ about fifty persons. Mr. A. Beenstock is president, and Mr. A. B. Gross is secretary and treasurer of the concern.

"Why do you always jam a thermometer into the patient's mouth? Is the temperature so important?"

"It saves listening to a lot of symptoms," explained the doctor briefly.—*Western Druggist*.

Essential Oil of Argentine Mint.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF ARGENTINE MINT (*Bystropogon mollis* Kth.). A. Doering. *Bol. acad. nac. ciencias Cordoba* 19, 379-91 (1913).—The essential oil forms about 0.4 per cent. of the plant. It is clear, does not deposit crystals of menthol at 12 degrees, has d. 0.918-0.920, and distills chiefly at 210 degrees. As much as 2.5 per cent. of furaldehyde may be present; it is removed by KMnO_4 . About 0.7 per cent free acid and traces of phenols are present. Menthol is absent. The terpenes have not been characterized so far.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, PRICE LISTS, ETC.

W. J. Bush & Co., essential oil and essence distillers, 100 William street, New York. The September price list of this house, which is at hand, includes the goods of the parent company, in London, as well as the products of the laboratories and works at Linden, N. J. It covers natural and synthetic oils, soluble flavors adapted to various purposes, certified food colors and various other articles.

Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., London, Eng., Ungerer & Co., Pearl street, New York, American representative. —August price list of essential oils, etc., is received. The market report shows bergamot much dearer and advancing. Lemon is dearer. New crop neroli oil is arriving.

Bontcheff & Kidoff send to us their July circular on the production of otto of rose in Bulgaria. Their figures on the production indicate 3,730 kos, as against 4,105 kos in 1914 and 2,640 kos in 1913.

BURT'S BOX BULLETIN, August, 1915.—F. N. Burt Co., Ltd., Buffalo, N. Y. This interesting 16-page monthly booklet is devoted to the interests of the employees of the company, and in the latest issue devoted largely to the description of the annual picnic of all the employees in the company, from the president down to the youngest office boy. It was a joint event of the Buffalo and Toronto plants.

Arabol Mfg. Co., 100 William street, New York, in its monthly announcement calls attention to its headquarters for pastes and adhesives of all kinds. Special reference is made to tinnol and preparations for pasting labels on glass, the company having specialized to meet individual and specific demands which may be presented by inquirers in need of adhesives for any purposes.

E. MOULIE, CALIFORNIA FLORAL PERFUMERY, San Diego, Cal.—We have received price list of the various brands of perfumery, soaps, creams, etc., revised to August 1.

LA FABRICATION DES PARFUMS SYNTHÉTIQUES, assurée par l'Industrie Française.—By M. Justin Dupont. We have received from Mr. Dupont, who is well known to our readers, a reprint of a public address made by him on April 24, 1915, in which he presented in an able manner the past, present and probable future of the French perfume synthetic industry. Mr. Dupont is a manufacturer at Argenteuil (near Paris), and is a member of the Society of the Encouragement of National Industries, founded in 1801. He is also in charge of the technological Conferences at the Institute of Chemical Industries of the City of Paris.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT ON ESSENTIAL OILS, SYNTHETIC PERFUMES, etc., Oct., 1914-April, 1915, published by Schimmel & Co., (Fritzsche Brothers) Miltitz, near Lepizig:

In the introduction the firm states:

"If, for the first time since its inception, we refrained from publishing our *Report* in the usual way last October, there were several reasons for our action. Apart from the fact that the major part of our German readers were probably at the front and that those left behind to fight the economic battle of the nation had little leisure for reading, we were unable since the beginning of the war to collect the necessary statistical material from abroad about the various oils and raw materials, which originate mostly from foreign countries. Our silence was due in no small degree to the fact that even the most trivial publication of ours finds its way into the alien enemy's technical press.

We consider that we should render a bad service to our trade, were we to furnish our enemies with any indications as to the influence of the war on our commerce and industry, on the reaction on our production, on stocks and supplies of raw material and finished articles and the possibility, or otherwise, of replenishing the former in view of the blockade from every side, or of turning over the latter.

"As our hope for peace did not materialize so far, we decided, in order to obviate too great an accumulation of matter, to allow the scientific part of our *Report* to make its appearance without any further delay, but we refrain, for the reasons stated above, from enlarging upon matters commercial and economic, or on market conditions or any other incident in our department of German industry during war time.

"May we be in a position to resume our *Reports* in the old manner before long?"

Sixty-two pages are devoted to Scientific Notes on Essential Oils, Novelties, and Chemical Preparations and Drugs. The remaining 48 pages cover Notes on Scientific Research in the Domain of the Terpenes and Essential Oils.

DEUTSCHE PARFUMERIE ZEITUNG.—We are in receipt of the first eight issues of this new semi-monthly journal which first appeared on April 25, 1915. This excellent periodical is devoted to the purpose of forwarding the interests of German manufacturers of perfumes, toilet preparations and related products, and to show the world that "with us there is no standing still, that the economic situation in Germany and German confidence even warrant the founding of a new periodical."

This admirable spirit is to be commended wherever it appears and we extend fraternal greeting to our confrère.

The publisher is Alexander Ehrlich, Berlin, and the editors, Dr. Rojohn and Dr. Jäger.

RICHARD M. KRAUSE, 22-24 West Third street, New York, sends us an attractive panel folder of embossed labels and seals which show the excellence of the products turned out by this establishment.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Anglo-American Talc Corp., mining, capital stock \$50,000, has been incorporated in New York State by A. Hornblow, Jr., L. M. Bament and P. R. Borland, 43 Exchange place, New York City.

Mrs. Hamilton, Inc., Manhattan Borough, New York City, novelties, toilet articles and boudoir accessories, \$5,000 capital, has been incorporated by Henry M. Wise, Lina Weber and Mary L. Hamilton, 48 West 58th street.

Waimenwetsch Reducing Co., Buffalo, N. Y., to manufacture and deal in machinery, soap and fertilizer tools, capital stock, \$50,000, has been incorporated by George Lauffer, Arthur M. Thomas and C. H. A. Waimenwetsch, Buffalo.

Magic Manufacturing and Products Co., Port Fulton, Ind., to manufacture soaps, etc., capital stock \$10,000, has been incorporated by W. C. Guttermuth, J. H. Haag and C. M. Clark.

Imperial Refining Corp., Wilmington, Del., to mine and manufacture talc, clay, fuller's earth, etc., capital stock \$300,000, has been incorporated in Delaware.

Ruatan Cocoanut Oil Co., New York, to manufacture cocoanut and other vegetable oils, \$300,000 capital

stock, has been incorporated by W. H. Hawkins, A. T. Catchcar and M. A. Whitehall, all of New York.

Indo Laboratories Corp., New York City, chemicals, foodstuffs, hair goods, beauty parlors, etc., \$10,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by W. H. Edmund, O. and Aletha Austin, 163 West 136th street, New York.

Florida Sunshine Hair Tonic Co., Memphis, Tenn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by Henry Kleitman, R. M. Jones, S. W. McCleskey and others.

Nature Products Chemical Co., New York City, chemists, \$50,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by F. I. Connolly, J. C. Conklin and P. A. Schmitt, 87 Nassau street.

Cream Balm Co., to deal in drugs, medicines, chemicals and all toilet preparations, has been incorporated in Delaware with \$25,000 capital stock.

Sam Jacobs, Inc., Manhattan Borough, New York City, tonsorial business, capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by Thomas Adam, Franklyn Bien, Jr., and H. Bien Kahn, of 5 Beekman street.

Pres-ope Mfg. Co., Inc., Rochester, N. Y., soap makers, chemists and druggists, capital stock \$50,000, has been incorporated by A. W. DeWitt, C. B. Tatlock and A. L. Cochran, all of Rochester.

Indexical Soap Co., Portland, Me., to manufacture and deal in soaps, chemicals and proprietary articles, capital stock \$5,000, has been chartered by the following: President, Edmund H. Talbot, Sharon, Mass.; clerk, Leon V. Walker, Portland; treasurer, Chas. I. Hamilton, Boston; directors, George R. White, Boston, and E. H. Talbot and C. L. Hamilton.

International Liquid Soap Co., Wilmington, has been chartered in Delaware with \$20,000 capital stock.

Tabacnic Laboratories, New York City, renovators, dyers, cleaners and drugs, \$20,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by I. Crystal, A. L. Jacobs, Dr. Maxwell Tabacnic, 69 East 11th street, New York.

French Cosmetic Co., toilet articles, capital stock \$5,000, has been incorporated by K. R. Toomey, N. Reich and A. R. Lesinsky, 149 Broadway.

R. E. Miller Corp., New York City, to manufacture perfumery, drugs, medicines, etc., \$200,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Rudolph Eberhardt and others.

George Boyd & Sons, Camden, N. J., to manufacture confectionery, fruit syrups, etc., \$100,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Robert T. Boyd, Jacob M. Boyd and George D. Connelly, all of Camden.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

Drawbacks on Toilet Preparations.

Treasury Decision 35,677 amends Decision 33,942 of December 2, 1913, to provide for the filing of supplemental sworn schedules on prepared talcum powder manufactured with the use of imported talc and on toilet preparations manufactured with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol by C. H. Selick, of New York, N. Y.

Treasury Decision 35,685 grants a drawback on toilet preparations manufactured by Pond's Extract Co., of New York, N. Y., with the use of imported stearyl and collapsible metal tubes and domestic tax-paid alcohol. Decision 34,300 of March 21, 1914, is revoked. "Vanishing Cream" is the chief article at issue.

Drawback on Oil of White Thyme.

Treasury decision 35,656 grants a drawback on oil of white thyme manufactured by J. A. Crombie & Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., from imported red oil of thyme for the account of George Lueders & Co., of New York, N. Y.

IN MEMORIAM FOR DEPARTED FRIENDS.

CUMMINS, E. T., perfumer, Coalinga, Cal., September, 1912.

DAVIES, JOSEPH PIERCE, of the J. P. Davies Company, soaps, Dayton, Ohio, September, 1910.

EARLEY, THOMAS, soaps, September, 1908.

EASTAN, ROBERT C., son of originator of Eastman's perfumes and perfumer for the Andrew Jergens Company, Cincinnati, September, 1908.

EAVENSON, WILLIAM J., of J. Eavenson & Sons, Philadelphia, soaps, September, 1908.

FAXON, FRANK A., of the Faxon & Gallagher Drug Company, Kansas City, Mo., September, 1912.

GOOD, JAMES, mechanical soaps, Philadelphia, September, 1910.

KERKESLAGER, MILTON W., soap manufacturer, Philadelphia, Pa., September, 1913.

LEWKOWITSCH, DR. JULIUS, Ph.D., chemist, of London, England, September, 1913.

MERCK, DR. LOUIS, senior partner in the house of E. Merck, Darmstadt, Germany, September, 1913.

MEYER, JOHN FREDERICK WM., of Meyer Bros. Drug Company, St. Louis, Mo., September, 1910.

NEVINS, SAMUEL, talc, Philadelphia, September, 1910.

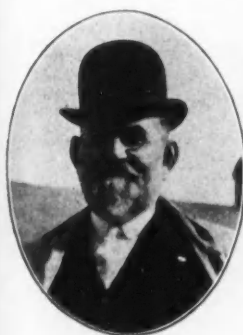
PEET, WILLIAM J., of the Peet Soap Manufacturing Company, Kansas City, September, 1910.

PINNEY, HOWARD GILLETTE, New York, special representative for A. H. Wirz, and New England Collapsible Tube Co., September, 1914.

WAMPOLE, HENRY, of H. K. Wampole & Co., September, 1906.

John T. Stotz, Oil Distiller, Is Dead.

John T. Stotz, known all over the country as one of the largest distillers of wintergreen oil, died of cancer of the



JOHN T. STOTZ.



JUSTIN E. SMITH.

liver in a hospital in East Stroudsburg, Pa., on Sept. 4. Although stricken with the malady two years ago he only went to the hospital a fortnight prior to his death.

Mr. Stotz was born April 27, 1855, at Wind Gap, and soon went to Broadheadsville, Pa., where he made his life home. Early he started in the wintergreen oil industry, and at one time distilled or controlled 92 per cent. of the supply. He is survived by his widow, his mother, two half-sisters and a brother, Edwin S. Stotz, of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Stotz was a member of the Plainfield Reformed Church and was a Commandery Mason. Services were held both at his home in Broadsville and in the Plainfield Church, being largely attended. In carrying his body from East

Stroudsburg to his home an unusual accident happened, a small automobile crashing into the hearse, smashing it and causing the body to turn partly over. The undertaker was forced to get another hearse to complete the trip.

Justin E. Smith, of Chattanooga.

Justin E. Smith, who was identified during his entire business career with the Seeley Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich., died suddenly on Aug. 19, at his home in Chattanooga, Tenn. He retired last year and went to Chattanooga to live. He leaves a widow. The burial was at Detroit on Aug. 23.

Obituary Note.

Judge Henderson M. Somerville, long president of the United States Board of General Appraisers, died September 15 at his summer home, Edgemere, L. I., at the age of seventy-eight years. At one time he was Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Alabama.

FIXING PRINTED MATTER UPON SOAP.

In the complete specification of the new British patent, No. 24,633 of 1914 G. H. Widmer, of 392, Kennington-rd., S. E., and C. N. Micklewright, of 19, Bloomsbury-sq., W. C., declare the invention to be described in the following statement: This invention relates to a process for permanently fixing printed matter such as advertisements upon soap, and has for its object to retain the printed matter upon the soap until the whole of the tablet has been used up. According to this invention the advertisement or other matter is printed upon grease-proof paper, and then the paper is soaked in water glass at a temperature of about boiling point. The paper is thus made transparent, and in order to prevent running or spreading of the ink while the paper is being soaked, terebene is mixed with the ink. The printed paper or label is now placed upon the soap, which is prepared for its reception by the application of a solvent such as alcohol or ether, at a temperature sufficient to melt the soap, upon that face which is to receive the label. The soap I have found most suitable is that containing not more than 10 to 15 per cent. of water and the alcohol or ether serves as a solvent to smoothen the face which is to receive the label. After the label has dried upon the soap a coating of collodion wool or pyroxylin dissolved in amylacetate is applied in the proportion of 10 grammes of collodion wool to 500 c.cm. of amylacetate. The label treated and applied in the manner above described remains permanently upon the soap until all the soap has been used up, and the printed matter is clear and visible to the end.

THE ESSENTIAL OIL OF COCOA.

J. S. Bainbridge and S. H. Davis. *J. Chem. Soc.*, 101, 2209-21.—The aromatic principle of the cacao bean is an essential oil. 2,000 kg. of cacao nibs (deprived of some cacao butter) yielding 24 cc. of the purified oil with a very powerful aroma and flavor of cocoa. The final fractional distillation yielded 7 fractions. The early fractions were rich in esters and the middle fractions (about 13 g.) were rich in *d*-linalool, corresponding closely with coriandrol. The total linalool represents more than 50 per cent. of the cacao oil. Besides the esters and linalool, 4 to 10 per cent. of fatty acids (octoic, hexoic and *n*-nonoic were found in the different fractions.

"Delighted" in British Columbia.

Editor American Perfumer and Essential Oil Review:

Enclosed please find \$1.50 for my subscription. I wish to say in remitting how delighted I am with your publication. I have longed for one like it and in perusing it I find much that will be of use to me in my business.

Vancouver, B. C.

G. HENRI.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS



NOTE TO READERS.

This department is conducted under the general supervision of a very competent patent and trade mark attorney. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: Perfumes, Soap, Flavoring Extracts and Toilet Preparations.

The trade marks shown above are described under the heading "Trade Mark Registrations Applied For," and are those for which registration has been allowed, but not yet issued.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., should be addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.
Perfumer Pub. Co. 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

PATENTS GRANTED.

1,152,066.—PROCESS OF PREPARING A SOLUTION OF PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN WITH A HIGH CONTENT OF OZONE AND OXYGEN.—Albert Wolff, Berlin, Germany. Filed February 25, 1915. Serial No. 10,624. (Cl. 23—10.)

Process of preparing a solution of peroxide of hydrogen with a high content of ozone and oxygen, consisting in an at least 3 per cent. chemically pure solution of peroxide of hydrogen being mixed with about 0.7-0.8 per cent. of common salt, whereupon this mixture is saturated at a temperature of about 0-2 degs. C. with oxygen, and then sprayed through a chamber containing compressed ozone.

1,152,817.—TOP FOR CANS AND OTHER RECEPTACLES.—Frank S. Hyatt, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed August 1, 1907. Serial No. 386,618. (Cl. 221—64.)

A closure for cans comprising a fixed and a rotary cap, each of said caps being provided with an opening or openings adapted to register with each other, the walls of the

caps in which the openings are formed being arranged at such an angle to the body of the can that the contents will be discharged by gravity in a substantially vertical direction when the can is held in the natural position for pouring the material

1,152,949.—CAUSTIC-SODA PROCESS.—Jules Hector Hirt, El Paso, Tex. Filed February 11, 1913. Serial No. 747,607. (Cl. 23—22.)

The process of making caustic soda consisting in flowing molten sulfid of sodium into water and thereby dissolving the sulfid and in adding to the hot solution, calcium hydrate.

1,153,167.—SOAPS CONTAINING ACTIVE OXYGEN AND PROCESS OF MAKING THEM.—Ernst Kochendoerfer, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, assignor to the firm of Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, New York, N. Y., a society organized under the laws of New York. Filed June 24, 1915. Serial No. 36,133. (Cl. 87—5.)

As a new composition of matter a fused and substantially anhydrous mixture of soap and a perborate, possessing very great stability.

1,153,625.—PROCESS FOR MANUFACTURING SOAP POWDER.—Edwin Cuno Kayser, Beau Sejour, Island of Jersey, assignor to the Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, a corporation of Ohio. Filed November 14, 1912. Serial No. 731,263. (Cl. 87—16.)

The process of producing soap powder, which comprises causing spray of dissolved carbonate of soda or caustic soda, produced by ejecting from a nozzle solutions heated above the normal boiling point, to mingle with and react upon spray of fluid fatty acid, and controlling the conditions to obtain directly, as a reaction product, a powdered soap.

TRADE MARK REGISTRATIONS GRANTED.

105,736.—Dentifrice and Tooth-Cleaning Compound.—Lavoris Chemical Company, Minneapolis, Minn. Filed December 14, 1914. Serial No. 83,278. Published January 26, 1915.

105,749.—Cleansing-Powder for Cleaning Closet-Bowls, Porcelain and Vitreous Ware.—Porcela-Radax Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Filed December 12, 1914. Serial No. 83,260. Published June 1, 1915.

105,751.—Face-Cream.—Rebecca Finger & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Filed April 12, 1915. Serial No. 85,897. Published June 1, 1915.

105,770.—Toilet Soap.—The J. B. Williams Company, Glastonbury, Conn.

Filed April 8, 1915. Serial No. 85,791. Published June 1, 1915.

105,782.—Foot-Bath Tablets, Medical Preparations, and Certain Named Remedies.—The Bromo Remedy Company, Chicago, Ill.

Filed January 27, 1915. Serial No. 84,128. Published June 8, 1915.

105,833.—Face-Cream.—Loretta A. Borland, Rochester, N. Y.

Filed May 5, 1915. Serial No. 86,378. Published June 8, 1915.

105,836.—Toilet Soap.—The Cudahy Packing Company, Chicago, Ill.

Filed March 26, 1915. Serial No. 85,432. Published June 8, 1915.

105,845.—Certain Named Foods.—Habicht, Braun & Co., New York, N. Y.

Filed August 10, 1914. Serial No. 80,434. Published June 8, 1915.

105,846.—Certain Named Foods.—Habicht, Braun & Co., New York, N. Y.

Filed April 2, 1915. Serial No. 85,635. Published June 8, 1915.

105,852.—Perfumery, Face-Powder, and Talcum Powder.—The Andrew Jergens Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Filed May 1, 1915. Serial No. 86,321. Published June 8, 1915.

105,870.—Hair-Color Imparter, Hair-Lotion, Scalp-Salve, Massage-Cream.—Arthur A. E. Rhodes, Lowell, Mass.

Filed June 10, 1914. Serial No. 78,962. Published November 10, 1914.

105,899.—Face-Powder, Face-Cream, Cold-Cream, and Rouge.—Minerva Toilet Goods Manufacturing Company (not incorporated), Chicago, Ill.

Filed October 5, 1914. Serial No. 81,673. Published February 16, 1915.

105,913.—Cream Preparation for Toilet Use.—Petra Folkman, New York, N. Y.

Filed April 28, 1915. Serial No. 86,246. Published June 8, 1915.

105,916.—Antiseptic Mouth-Wash.—Kloczewski & Crisp, Washington, D. C.

Filed April 8, 1915. Serial No. 85,779. Published May 18, 1915.

105,942.—Washing-Powder.—Los Angeles Soap Company, Los Angeles, Cal.

Filed August 12, 1914. Serial No. 80,502. Published June 8, 1915.

105,943.—Soap.—Los Angeles Soap Company, Los Angeles, Cal.

Filed August 12, 1914. Serial No. 80,505. Published June 8, 1915.

105,949.—Antiseptic Mouth-Wash.—Leo M. Baughman, Los Angeles, Cal.

Filed March 29, 1915. Serial No. 85,505. Published June 8, 1915.

105,957.—Soap.—Charles M. Connfelt, New York, N. Y.

Filed March 18, 1915. Serial No. 85,229. Published May 25, 1915.

105,965.—Lip Salves and Rouges.—Riker & Hegeman Company, New York, N. Y.

Filed November 21, 1914. Serial No. 82,752. Published January 26, 1915.

105,982.—Antiseptic Powder.—The Limol Chemical Company, Alexandria, Va.

Filed March 4, 1915. Serial No. 84,936. Published April 13, 1915.

105,984.—Tea, Coffee, Spices, Olive-Oil, Chipped Beef, and Certain Named Canned Fruits and Vegetables.—Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia and Altoona, Pa.

Filed October 1, 1914. Serial No. 81,597. Published January 12, 1915.

105,999.—Soap.—Henriette Gabilla, Paris, France.

Filed November 18, 1914. Serial No. 82,661. Published January 5, 1915.

106,000.—Toilet Soaps.—Goodrich Drug Company, Omaha, Neb.

Filed May 1, 1912. Serial No. 63,237. Published June 1, 1915.

106,003.—Greaseless Massage Face-Cream.—J. Bailey Johnson, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Filed December 23, 1914. Serial No. 83,473. Published February 9, 1915.

106,004.—Hair Tonic. Jennie M. McRae, Bisbee, Ariz.

Filed July 30, 1913. Serial No. 72,050. Published March 16, 1915.

106,018.—Food-Flavor.—The Roland Company, Seattle, Wash.

Filed December 30, 1914. Serial No. 83,595. Published March 2, 1915.

106,025.—Preparations for the Treatment of Dandruff and Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys.—John Melvin Alexander, Marshalltown, Ia.

Filed October 31, 1914. Serial No. 82,294. Published March 2, 1915.

106,026.—Liquid for Restoring Gray Hair to Its Former Color.—Ella M. Bennett, Boston, Mass.

Filed February 12, 1915. Serial No. 84,478. Published April 6, 1915.

106,039.—Toilet Creams.—Society Specialty Company, Inc., New York, N. Y.

Filed March 12, 1915. Serial No. 85,124. Published April 20, 1915.

TRADE MARK REGISTRATION CANCELED.

96,525.—Preparations for Hair Dyes.—Annie McKinstrey, New York, N. Y.

Registered April 21, 1914. Canceled June 19, 1915.

LABELS REGISTERED.

- 18,660.—Title: "Pure Olive Oil—Victory Brand." (For Olive Oil.) Peter Bougas, Chicago, Ill. Filed July 16, 1915.
- 18,661.—Title: "Kleenatone." (For a Cleansing Agent.) Central Chemical Company, Omaha, Neb. Filed July 23, 1915.
- 18,667.—Title: "Burrill's Tooth Paste." (For Tooth Paste.) New England Laboratory Company, Lynn, Mass. Filed November 6, 1914.
- 18,679.—Title: "Wilhelmina." (For Toilet Powders.) Albert Veldhuisen, New York, N. Y. Filed May 15, 1915.
- 18,682.—Title: "S. S. White Shaving Cream." (For Shaving Cream.) The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed July 21, 1915.
- 18,685.—Title: "Boriclor." (For Tooth Paste.) Borine Manufacturing Company, New York, N. Y. Filed November 2, 1914.
- 18,687.—Title: "Beats-All Soda Fountain Flavor." (For Flavoring Extracts.) Brechet & Richter Company, Minneapolis, Minn. Filed January 12, 1915.
- 18,695.—Title: "Hairatus." (For a Hair Tonic.) Philip Herbst, New York, N. Y. Filed March 31, 1915.
- 18,702.—Title: "Sheffield Pure Tin Tubes." (For Tin Tubes.) The New England Collapsible Tube Company, New London, Conn. Filed May 18, 1915.
- 18,703.—Title: "Aleppo Cold Cream." (For Cold Cream.) New England Laboratory Company, Lynn, Mass. Filed November 6, 1914.
- 18,715.—Title: "Thoro." (For Powdered Toilet Soap.) Thoro Powdered Toilet Soap Company, Los Angeles, Cal. Filed January 4, 1915.
- 18,716.—Title: "Florade Violet Face Balm." (For a Face Lotion.) Sadie Davis, Binghamton, N. Y. Filed February 6, 1915.
- 18,722.—Title: "Washclean." (For a Compound or Composition for Detergent Purposes.) Washclean Manufacturing Company, Boonville, Mo. Filed July 9, 1915.
- 18,746.—Title: "Scalp Balm." (For a Hair Tonic.) Anthony J. Praitano, New York, N. Y. Filed January 5, 1915.

PRINTS REGISTERED.

- 4,032.—Title: "From Childhood to Old Age." (For a Dental Cream.) Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Filed April 22, 1915.
- 4,033.—Title:
"Shipwrecked! On the Angry Deep,
While the wind and waves did roar;
I found a cake of — soap
And washed myself ashore."
(For Soap.) Patrick J. Madigan, Chicago, Ill. Filed May 13, 1915.
- 4,034.—Title: "O-Zell Boy." (For a Beverage.) The O-Zell Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed January 14, 1915.
- 4,035.—Title: "Sellers' Goldline Hair Tonic." (For a Hair Tonic.) E. J. Sellers, Kutztown, Pa. Filed September 26, 1914.
- 4,036.—Title: "Sunseri Brand." (For Olive Oil.) Philip Sunseri, McKeesport, Pa. Filed February 15, 1915.
- 4,037.—Title: "Almond Cream & Cold Cream." (For Almond Cream and Cold Cream.) The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed April 8, 1915.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

- 77,424.—National Tea Importing Company, Salt Lake City, Utah. (Filed April 11, 1914. Claims use since May, 1906.)—The right to the exclusive use of the words "Fragrant," "Have You Tried It?" and "Never Too Late" is disclaimed. Particular description of goods.—Extract of Orange, Extract of Almond, Extract of Vanilla, Extract of Strawberry, Extract of Raspberry, Extract of Lemon, Olive Oil, Salad Oil, etc.
- 78,616.—Hawks, Incorporated, Bloomington, Ill. (Filed May 28, 1914. Claims use since January, 1904.) Particular description of goods.—Flavoring Extracts for Foods, Olive Oil, etc.
- 79,474.—Sergent & Compagnie, Paris, France. (Filed July

- 1, 1914. Claims use since November 8, 1909.) Particular description of goods.—Hygienic Products of Perfumery Extracts and Toilet Waters, Face Powders and Pastes.
- 79,713.—Frederick Lobl, Winthrop, Mass. (Filed July 10, 1914. Claims use since June 20, 1914.) Particular description of goods.—Bath Perfume Preparations.
- 82,753.—Riker & Hegeman Company, New York, N. Y. (Filed November 21, 1914. Claims use since about May, 1911.) Particular description of goods.—Handkerchief Extract Perfumes and Talcum Powder.
- 82,754.—Riker & Hegeman Company, New York, N. Y. (Filed November 21, 1914. Claims use since about January, 1911.) Particular description of goods.—Toilet Waters, Colognes, Perfumes, and Toilet Powders.
- 82,758.—Riker & Hegeman Company, New York, N. Y. (Filed November 21, 1914. Claims use since about January, 1911.) Particular description of goods.—Deodorant Preparations for the Skin.
- 83,860.—The New-Tone Company, Chicago, Ill. (Filed January 14, 1915. Claims use since December 1, 1914.) Particular description of goods.—Blood Tablets, Laxative Tablets, Face Powder, Cold Cream, Rouge, and Nail Polish.
- 84,147.—The Skat Company, Hartford, Conn. (Filed January 27, 1915. Claims use since September 30, 1914.) The trade-mark consists of the word "Scout." Particular description of goods.—A Soap of Paste-Like Consistency.
- 84,713.—Mrs. Alta Scott, Mitchell, S. D. (Filed February 23, 1915. Claims use since February 9, 1915.) The portrait shown is the applicant's. Particular description of goods.—A Hair Tonic and Restorative.
- 85,115.—Adolph Klar, New York, N. Y. (Filed March 12, 1915. Claims use since January 13, 1913.) No claim being made to the exclusive use of the words "Beauté," "Fraicheur," "Jeunesse," "Velouté," "Douceur," and "Souplesse" apart from the mark shown. Particular description of goods.—Face Powder.
- 85,317.—No-Vary Products Company, Minneapolis, Minn. (Filed March 22, 1915. Claims use since April, 1911.) Particular description of goods.—Cheese, Canned Shrimp, Canned Fruits, Rice, Macaroni, Vinegar, Tea, Coffee, Canned Vegetables, Apple-Butter, Cocoa, Chocolate, Canned Oysters, Canned Sardines, Canned Salmon, Canned Lobster, Pickles, Spices, Flavoring Extracts for Foods, Corn-Syrups, Molasses, Salad-Dressing, Chili Sauce, Catsup, Peanut-Butter, Mince-Meat, Dried Fruits, Evaporated Fruits, Buckwheat, Corn-Starch, Evaporated Milk, Sauce, Dried Beef, Sliced Beef, Mustard, Sugar, Canned Succotash, Canned Sauer-Kraut, Canned Hominy, Pork and Beans, Dates, Raisins, Soup, Rye and Wheat Flour, Rye-Flour, White Cornmeal, Rye-Flour and Rye Graham Flour, Spaghetti, Vermicelli, Noodles, Olives, Olive Oil, Jams, Jellies, Honey, Preserves, Toasted Corn Flakes, Rolled Oats and Meat of Wheat.
- 85,895.—Elkonin & Nochomowitz, New York, N. Y. (Filed April 12, 1915. Claims use since March 1, 1915.) Particular description of goods.—Hair Tonics, Face and Tooth Powders, Tooth Pastes, Skin Lotions, Facial Cream, Rouge, Perfume, Hair Dyes, Mouth Wash, Foot Powders and Liquids.
- 86,126.—Morgan W. Wickersham, Washington, D. C. (Filed April 22, 1915. Claims use since April 1, 1915.) Consisting of a triangle, together with the word "Triangle," but exclusive of the words "Strength, Purity, Flavor" shown thereon. Particular description of goods.—Food Flavoring Extracts.
- 86,130.—Crestetto Bros & Co., Oakland, Cal. (Filed April 23, 1915. Claims use since on or about the 1st day of May, 1911.) The words "Brand Olive Oil" being hereby disclaimed. Particular description of goods.—Olive Oil.
- 86,285.—The Antholine Company, Hutchinson, Kan. (Filed April 30, 1915. Claims use since December 1, 1911.) Particular description of goods.—Toilet Water and Astringent; Hair Tonic and Dandruff Remover; Complexion Renewer; Remedy for Eczema, and Preparation for the Relief of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Inflammation, Earache, Toothache, Catarrh, Asthma, Colds, Hay Fever, Bruises, Sprains, Lumbago, Wire Cuts, Galls.
- 86,295.—Alex Lunschloss, New York, N. Y. (Filed April 30, 1915. Claims use since April 26, 1915.) Particular description of goods.—Olive Oil.
- 86,677.—Steele-Wedeles Company, Chicago, Ill. (Filed

May 17, 1915. Under ten-year proviso. Claims use since 1894.) Particular description of goods.—Flavoring Extracts for Foods, etc.

86,902.—The Gardner Pine Needle Extract Company, Sharon Springs, N. Y. (Filed May 26, 1915. Claims use since 1884.) Particular description of goods.—Soap.

86,964.—John D. La Croix, Vincennes, Ind. (Filed May 28, 1915. Claims use since April 23, 1915.) Particular description of goods.—Detergent Cleanser.

87,154.—Mabel Wilhelmina Shand, New York, N. Y. (Filed June 5, 1915. Claims use since June 1, 1913.) Particular description of goods.—Toilet Articles, Consisting of Preparations for Stimulating, Nourishing, and Beautifying the Skin, Muscles, and Hair.

87,251.—Estelle B. Hamilton, New York, N. Y. (Filed June 11, 1915. Claims use since January 1, 1912.) No claim being made to the words "Nu-Life" and "For the Hair." Particular description of goods.—Hair Pomade.

87,394.—William Manning O'Brien, Salt Lake City, Utah. (Filed June 18, 1915. Claims use since October, 1914.) Particular description of goods.—A Preparation for the Skin and Complexion, Hair Tonic, Shampoo, Mouth Wash, Sunburn, etc.

87,503.—John D. Moore, Covington, Tenn. (Filed June 22, 1915. Claims use since April 1, 1914.) No claim being made to the words "Moore's Common Sense Hair Tonic," the words "John D. Moore" consisting of the facsimile of the applicant's signature. Particular description of goods.—Hair Tonic.

87,638.—Juliet Murray Lang, St. Paul, Minn. (Filed June 28, 1915. Claims use since on or about January 15, 1915.) The portrait there shown is that of myself. Particular description of goods.—Foot Tonic.

87,650.—Frances B. Tucker, Kansas City, Mo. (Filed June 28, 1915. Claims use since June 26, 1915.) No claim is made to the exclusive use of the words "Trade Mark" or "Foot Relief." Particular description of goods.—Foot Relief Powders.

87,659.—Louie Phillips, New York, N. Y. (Filed June 29, 1915. Claims use since April 22, 1915.) No claim being made to the words "Trade Mark" except as shown in the drawing. Particular description of goods.—An Antiseptic Lotion.

87,660.—Puritan Pharmaceutical Company, St. Louis, Mo. (Filed June 29, 1915. Claims use since January, 1909.) Particular description of goods.—Talcum Powder, Toilet Water, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, Face Cream, Face Powder, Rouge, Nail Polish, Face Lotion, Hair Tonic, Perfume, Deodorant, Hair Remover, Skin Bleach, and Eye Brow Pencils.

87,717.—Silas Peirce & Co., Ltd., Boston, Mass. (Filed July 2, 1915. Claims use since May, 1904.) Particular description of goods.—Olive Oil and Macaroni.

87,726.—Arly, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed July 3, 1915. Claims use since about March 1, 1915.) Particular description of goods.—Toilet Preparations—Namely, Perfumes and Talcum Powders.

87,756.—V. Vivaudou, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed July 3, 1915. Claims use since about June 1, 1915.) Particular description of goods.—Toilet Preparations—Namely, Face Creams and Powders, Perfumes, and Toilet Waters and Rouges.

87,813.—United Drug Company, Boston, Mass. (Filed July 7, 1915. Claims use since prior to May 1, 1915.) Particular description of goods.—Perfume.

87,847.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. (Filed July 9, 1915. Claims use since June 28, 1915.) Particular description of goods.—Perfume, Toilet Water, Sachet Powder, Talcum Powder, Face Powder, Headache Cologne, Smelling Salts, Creams for the Skin, Bath Powder, Bath Salts, Almond Meal, Toilet Cerate, Dentifrices, and Rouge.

87,882.—Perin, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed July 10, 1915. Claims use since May 24, 1915.) Comprising the word "Orys." Particular description of goods.—Liquid Complexion Powder.

87,884.—Milton L. Vale, Courtenay, N. D. (Filed July 10, 1915. Claims use since December, 1913.) No claim being made to the word "Powder" aside from that shown in the accompanying drawing. Particular description of goods.—Toilet Powder.

87,911.—Julius Kalish, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed

July 13, 1915. Claims use since August 1, 1908.) Particular description of goods.—Toilet Preparations, the Particular Articles on Which the Mark is Used Being Talcum Powder, Sachet Powder, and Perfumery.

88,024.—Parfumerie Marceau, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed July 19, 1915. Claims use since May 15, 1914.) The word "Marceau" being shown in the facsimile handwriting of Marceau, the president of the applicant corporation. Particular description of goods.—Face Powders.

88,084.—The Pyorrhemy Corporation, New York, N. Y. (Filed July 21, 1915. Claims use since June 1, 1915.) Particular description of goods.—Tooth Powder.

88,137.—The Csilla Pharmacal Company, Garfield, N. J. (Filed July 23, 1915. Claims use since July 15, 1915.) Particular description of goods.—Cough Remedy, Rheumatic Remedy, Fever Remedy, Foot Powder, Kidney Tea, Headache Wafers, and Liniment.

88,146.—Rome Importing Company, New York, N. Y. (Filed July 23, 1915. Claims use since April 1, 1912.) The printed matter "Oil Superior Quality," "Brand," "Cottonseed Salad Oil Flavored Slightly with Pure Olive Oil. A Compound Packed in N. Y." is not claimed. Particular description of goods.—Cottonseed Salad Oil Slightly Flavored with Pure Olive Oil.

88,350.—The Bromo Remedy Company, Chicago, Ill. (Filed August 2, 1915. Claims use since May 26, 1915.) The word constituting said trade-mark being in white letters upon a red background. Particular description of goods.—Foot Bath Preparations.

88,385.—Arnold Froidevaux, New York, N. Y. (Filed August 3, 1915. Claims use since about the 1st of October, 1914.) Particular description of goods.—A Toilet Preparation for the Treatment of the Hair and Scalp.

88,486.—C. B. Woodworth Sons Company, Rochester, N. Y. (Filed August 7, 1915. Claims use since August 1, 1915.) Comprising the words "La Nocturne." Particular description of goods.—Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Sachet Powders, Talcum Powders, Face Powders, and Toilet Creams.

88,503.—The Joyner Original Cut Rate Drug Company, Spokane, Wash. (Filed August 9, 1915. Claims use since the 29th day of April, 1911.) The word "Drugs" not being claimed. Particular description of goods.—For Toilet Preparations for Chapped Hands, Rough, Dried, or Cracked Skin, Chafing, and Sunburn; an Antiseptic Shaving Lotion; a Scalp Tonic and Dandruff Eradicator.

TRADE MARKS IN ENGLAND.

(From the Trade Marks Journal.)

"SLENDERZOON," with picture of lady and bath; for a bath-preparation for improving the figure. By the Slenderzoen Co., 17 Stroud Green Road, N. 365,670.

"EMPEROR," for perfumery, etc. By W. Gossage & Sons, Ltd., Widnes. 365,761. (Associated.)

Circular device, with word "VEVAX," monogram "R. J. R." etc.; for perfumery, etc. By R. J. Reuter, 5-7 Denman street, W. 365,784.

"PARINOL," for perfumery, etc. By the International Chemical Co., Ltd., 67 and 68 Bolsover street, W. 366,017.

"SYNOL," for soap. By Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, U. S. A. 362,163/4/5.

"LAVOLEEN," for perfumery. By R. J. Reuter, 5-7 Denman street, W. 364,926.

"FORMITROL," for perfumery. By A. Wander, Ltd., 1 and 3 Leonard street, City Road, E. C. 364,049.

Label device of St. Peter's, Rome, and words "ACQUA FLAVIO ORSINI," etc. ("Aqua Flavio Orsini" disclaimed); for eau-de-Cologne. By British Aqua Flavio Orsini Co., 19-20 West Smithfield, E. C. 364,889.

"NIRVANA," for perfumes, etc. By Boot's Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham. 365,200.

"EDBRO," for perfumery, etc. By Edwards Bros., 63 St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, N. 365,516.

"VERNOPS," for a hair-preparation. By Ada E. Rutherford, 13 Parliament Hill Mansions, Kentish Town, N. W. 364,839.

"CLEMOL," for perfumery, etc. By H. F. Kerr, East Molesey. 364,943.

"LAVINIA," for perfumery, etc. By Breidenbach & Co., 48 Greek street, W. 365,553.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND MARKET REPORT

AUSTRALIA.

TARIFF.—It is stated by the trade commissioner of Australia that the proposed consideration of a new customs tariff by the Australian parliament has been indefinitely postponed. The rates of duty prescribed by the law provisionally enacted December 3, 1914, which provided for increases on a large number of articles, will remain in effect for an indefinite period.

BRAZIL.

FLAVORINGS.—Consul General Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, Rio de Janeiro, says: The ample production of fresh fruits and the comparative high cost of the foreign article are the principal reasons for a comparatively small, but probably increasing, demand in Rio de Janeiro for flavors and extracts used here in the manufacture of non-alcoholic beverages. Before the European war began, Germany and France were practically alone in sales of flavorings to Brazil, and during the last eight months the trade has remained with France. The flavoring extracts imported are gooseberry, cherry, grenadine or pomegranate, and strawberry. One quart of the imported concentrate is said to make 100 quarts of the flavoring employed in the preparation of the beverages. The concentrate is usually packed in bottles of 1 liter (1 liter=1.05668 quarts). These are in turn packed in wooden cases containing 24 bottles. The product retails here at \$3.75 to \$5 per bottle, and the flavor, after it has been reduced in strength locally and rebottled in 1-liter bottles, retails at 38 cents to 50 cents per bottle.

Five factories are operating on a small scale in Rio de Janeiro in the manufacture of flavors and cordials. Flavors that they make from native fruits are lemon, orange, tamarind, cashew, and pineapple. They also import the concentrates mentioned in this report, and reduce and rebottle them for sale to local bars, coffeehouses, and similar establishments.

Although the demand for foreign flavorings is limited, there appears to be an opportunity to replace some products furnished previous to the war and to compete with others which now hold the market. The easiest way for American manufacturers to direct the attention of local buyers to these products would be to address the local factories and bottlers. [The names and addresses of these manufacturers of flavors and reducers of foreign concentrated flavors in Rio de Janeiro may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its branch offices.]

It is believed that in spite of the popularity and abundance of native fruit extracts, American flavors would find favor in Brazil if properly introduced and advertised, as has been done successfully, for instance, with certain brands of American grape juice.

FRANCE.

PERSONAL.—Congratulations are being extended to Francois Morel, of Lautier Fils, Grasse, and Mrs. Morel, nee Amic, upon the addition of a son to their family.

News has been received at Grasse of the promotion of Victor Robert, son of the director of the Etablissements Antoine Chiris et Jeancard Fils Reunis, who has won honor for his bravery in battle. He has served as a lieutenant in the 163d Infantry, and following the combat at Xivray he was mentioned in the army orders for his courageous conduct.

PERFUMERY AND OLIVES.—Consul W. D. Hunter, at Nice, says: "Many of the large perfumers of Grasse will not distill violets this year, as their stocks of perfumery on hand are large enough to meet the demand, which, of course, has greatly decreased. They have been enabled to secure new markets in Spain and South America by the cutting off of the export trade of German manufacturers

(Continued on page 194.)

THE DOMESTIC MARKET.

Further material concessions in the prices named for the Messina essences and additional sharp advances in the figures asked for all the flavoring and aromatic synthetics made from a phenol base have constituted the principal developments in the supply market within the month. Mexican vanilla beans have had a slight upward movement, and, on the other hand, there has been some shading of quotations for such essential oils as expressed limes and citronella, for which the season of most active demand has ended.

With the realization on the part of Sicilian growers and pressers that their plans for a bullish campaign in lemon, orange and bergamot oils had failed, in the absence of government assistance, there has been a considerable decline in the prices quoted for these oils by New York importers and other handlers, and the downward movement thus inaugurated has been accelerated by a heavy diminution in buying operations, as the active consuming season has approached a close. Lemon and bergamot oils have been marked down most sharply, but lower prices have also been named for Italian orange oil, although West Indian orange oil has been marked up temporarily, only to drop back to previous levels as the demand has waned. Expressed lime oil has also been marked down as inquiry has fallen off, and both Ceylon and Java citronella oils have been offered down as the demand has abated.

In the list of synthetic oils, most pronounced advances have been made in prices asked for artificial wintergreen, almond and mustard oils, as phenol has become still scarcer and higher priced, and the sharp uplifts in these synthetic preparations has been reflected to a great extent in the figures asked for bitter almond oil, already in scanty supply, in natural mustard oil and in wintergreen leaf oil, or gaultheria. Among these artificial flavoring goods, the advance in artificial wintergreen, or methyl salicylate, has reached greatest proportions, while in the list of natural oils the uplift in bitter almond oil has been greatest, having carried prices for this article to unprecedentedly high figures. Substantially higher figures have also been named for East Indian sandalwood oil, as the cost of the wood has been raised; for juniper oil, as the berries have been advanced, and for Baltimore wormseed oil, hemlock oil and safrol. Besides the declines in the Messina essences, expressed lime oil and citronella oil, there have also been concessions in coriander oil, pine needle oil, French rosemary flower oil, and South American petit grain oil, and an easier undertone has developed in otto of rose, as well as in peppermint and spearmint oils, without, however, any reduction of quotations.

Artificial musk, while manifesting a stronger undertone, has not made any further progress in an upward direction, though both coumarin and thymol have been marked up materially on a growing scarcity of stocks and the difficulties encountered in attempting to replenish spot supplies with goods from abroad.

BEANS.

Vanilla beans have been strongly maintained, as local supplies have been kept down to only moderate proportions by the takings of extract makers. With the recent exhaustion of reworked and poor-keeping-quality Mexican beans, local operators have raised their prices for most brands of the 1914-1915 crop goods, the bulk of which had been held in Vera Cruz until heavy shipments were made recently from that port to New York. Mexican cuts, as well as whole beans, have been more firmly held of late, and Bourbon beans have likewise been well maintained in consequence of curtailed shipments from France, while Tolistis have also stiffened in the absence of arrivals.

PRICES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

(The following quotations are those made by local dealers, but are subject to revision without notice because of the unstable conditions created by the European War)

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Almond Bitter.....per lb.	\$8.75	Mirbane, rect. ....	.45
" F. F. P. A.....	8.50	Neroli petale.....	45.00-55.00
" Artificial.....	4.50	" artificial	10.00-15.00
" Sweet True.....	1.00-1.10	Nutmeg	1.00
" Peach-Kernel .....	.40	Opoponax	7.00
Amber, Crude.....	.16	Orange, bitter.....	2.50
" Rectified .....	.30	" sweet	2.00
Anise	1.30	Origanum .....	.40-.60
" Lead free	1.40	Orris Root, concrete..(oz.)	6.00
Bay, Porto Rico.....	2.75-2.90	" " absolute..(oz.)	35.00-45.00
Bay	2.60	Patchouly	3.75-4.00
Bergamot, 35%-36%	3.75	Pennyroyal	1.60
Birch (Sweet)	2.40	Peppermint	1.70
Bois de Rose, Femelle	4.00	Petit Grain, South American	2.75
"		" " French	9.00
Cade .....	.35	Pimento	1.75
Cajeput	1.00	Rose	6.50@8.00
Camphor .....	.14	Rosemary, French .....	.75-1.00
Caraway Seed	1.70	" Spanish .....	.60
Cardamon	32.00	Rue	3.75
Carvol	2.75	Sandalwood, East India.....	6.50
Cassia, 75-80%, Technical....	.87½	" West India	1.50
" Lead free .....	.97½	Sassafras, artificial .....	.25
" Redistilled	1.25	" natural .....	.65
Cedar, Leaf .....	.50	Savin	3.00
" Wood .....	.16	Spearmint	1.50
Cinnamon, Ceylon	7.50	Spruce .....	.60
Citronella, Ceylon .....	.45	Tansy	2.60
Citronella, Java	1.25	Thyme, red	1.15
Cloves	1.20	" white	1.60
Copaiba .....	.90	Vetivert, Bourbon	12.00
Coriander	8.50	" Indian	35.00-40.00
Croton .....	.90	Wintergreen, genuine	4.00
Cubebs	3.00	Wormwood	2.50
Erigeron	1.20	Ylang-Ylang	20.00-30.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%..	.50		
Fennel, Sweet	3.00		
Geranium, Africa	3.75		
" Bourbon	3.50		
" Turkish	3.00		
Ginger	6.00		
Gingergrass	2.00		
Hemlock .....	.60		
Juniper Berries, twice rect....	1.60		
Kananga, Java	3.00		
Lavender, English.....	21.00		
" Fleurs	3.75		
" (Spike)	1.25-1.40		
Lemon	1.20@1.30		
Lemongrass .....	.90		
Limes, expressed.....	3.00		
" distilled	1.70		
Linaloe	2.50		
Mace, distilled.....	1.00		
Mustard Seed, gen.....	8.50		
" artificial	5.00		

Linalool	6.00
Linalyl Acetate.....	7.50-8.00
Methyl Anthranilate	8.00
" Salicylate	2.00
Musk Ambrette	25.00
" Ketone	18.00
" Xylene	10.00
Phenylacetaldehyde	25.00
Phenylethyl Alcohol.....	22.00
Safrol	40-50
Terpineol .....	.75
Thymol	12.00
Vanillin (oz.)	.50-.55

BEANS.

Tonka Beans, Angostura....	\$1.50
" " Para .....	.75-.80
Vanilla Beans, Mexican.....	3.50-4.50
" " Cut.....	2.50-3.00
" " Bourbon	2.50-3.00
" " Tahiti	1.75

SUNDRIES.

Ambergris, black.....(oz.)	15.00-20.00
" gray	25.00-27.50
Chalk precipitated .....	.10
Civet, horns	2.00-2.50
Cologne Spirit.....(gal)	2.65-3.10
Menthol	2.75
Musk, Cab., pods.....(oz.)	10.00
" " grain.....	18.00
" Tonquin, pods....	19.00
" " grains..	25.00-30.00
Orris Root, Florentine, whole.	.18
" " powd. and gran...	.20
Talc, Italian	(ton) 32.00-35.00
" French	25.00-30.00
" Domestic	15.00-25.00

SOAP MATERIALS.

Cocoonut oil, Cochin, 10½@11c.;	
Ceylon, 9@9¼c.	
Cottonseed oil, crude tanks, 38½@	
39c. gal.; refined, 6.10@7c.	
Grease, brown, 4¼@5¼c.; yellow,	
5¼@5½c.; white 6@6½c.	
Olive oil, denatured, 85@89c.	
" " foots, prime, 8@8¼c.	
Palm oil, Lagos, 6½@6¾c.; red,	
prime, 6¾@6¾c.	
Peanut, 65@70c.	
Rosin, water white, \$6.50.	
Soya Bean oil, 5¾@6c.	
Tallow, city, 5¼c. (hhd.)	
Chemicals, borax, 5¼@6c.; caustic	
soda, 74@76 p. c., 5@5¼c.	

AROMATIC CHEMICALS.

Amyl Salicylate	2.25
Anethol	3.00
Anisic Aldehyde	3.50
Benzyl Acetate	3.50
" Benzoate	3.50
Cinnamic Acid	nom.
" Alcohol	6.50
" Aldehyde	nom.
Citral	3.50
Citronellol	16.00-18.00
Cumarin	8.50
Diphenylmethane	3.00
Diphenyl-oxide	3.00
Eucalyptol	1.00
Eugenol	2.50
Geraniol	5.00
Heliotropine	4.50
Iso-Eugenol	3.25-3.75

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 192.)

of synthetical perfumery, and although their shipments are at present very small, they expect to enlarge them.

"Exporters of olive oil suffered serious losses, as most of them held large stocks of oil in Germany and Austria, which, together with the lack of transportation facilities and the high freight rates and insurance, brought the trade almost to a standstill."

Under date of July 28 he writes: "The present outlook of the olive crop in this district for the spring of 1916 is less favorable than that of last month. The young fruit has fallen from the trees, as a result of storms, and the development of the olives that remained on the trees has been slow. It is recognized by olive growers that after the trees have yielded an abundant crop the following year is generally a poor one, and although last year's crop was not a good one the abundance of fruit on the trees up to the winter months would have produced an exceptionally good crop but for the unfavorable weather and insect pests."

LA PARFUMERIE D'ORSAY.—The Paris firm known as the Parfumerie d'Orsay, which has come into prominence of recent years, has gained attention as the result of a legal decision in the French courts. It transpires that the designation "d'Orsay" covers a partnership formed in 1908 between Mr. Van Dick, a Dutchman naturalized French, Mr. Finck, a Russian, and two German subjects, the brothers Siegfried and Sally Berg. The business was put under sequestration in December last owing to the war, and a consequence of this was that Van Dick and Finck produced a contract dated the previous month, by which the brothers Berg made over their rights in the firm of d'Orsay to their two partners for a round sum of about 5,400l., but with payment at a remote date. The Syndicate of French Perfumers took the matter up, the conditions under which the proposed transfer was to be made not being very satisfactory in view of the "alien enemy" element. A liquidator was named by the Courts to define exactly the German interests in the d'Orsay business, and the result is that the sequestration has been maintained, and the contract for the sale of the German partner's share in the business to their associates is considered as void.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

SOAPS.—J. F. Boomer, at Manila, says: The Philippine Islands offer a profitable field for laundry soaps of the right sort. No reliable figures are available as to the amount of soap of this class sold in the islands yearly, but the quantity is very large. Most of the laundry work of the country is done by hand. A great part of the soap used for laundry purposes is manufactured by the local Chinese soap makers, of whom there are a great many in the islands. This Chinese soap, as well as that imported from China, is made nearly altogether of oil fats. Coconut oil is generally used.

In the manufacture of soap the oil is treated in a manner that makes it "gum" to a certain extent, and the soap when ready for use is more or less waxy, so much so that it can be molded into any shape in the hand. A favorite shape or form of a cake of Chinese soap used by laundresses is the ball. This sort of soap is preferred, as a rule, by Filipinos to either European or American soap, owing principally to custom. They have been used to the Chinese soap from time immemorial and understand it.

There appears to be no reason why the Chinese soap might not be supplanted by a cheap American soap. As a matter of fact, the Chinese soap is not so cheap but that the American soaps can compete with it. In certain sections, at least one brand of American soap has gained a good foothold because it has been well put on the market and the people have learned that it is as good or better than its competing Chinese soap and at the same time it is sold in a way that makes it to the advantage of the users to purchase it, because of credit systems and other commodities sold with it. A serviceable laundry soap that can be sold for \$3 to \$4 per box, if handled by salesmen who understand the Filipinos and their customs, will find a ready market in the face of the Chinese product.

There are practically no other than Chinese makers of

soap in the islands. From time to time factories have been started by Americans, Spaniards, and others, but from one cause or another none has yet met with success. The chief causes of failure seem to have been lack of knowledge of the art of soap making on the part of those engaging in the industry or the inability to find technical men who could adapt their methods to the needs of the market, and chiefly the lack of sufficient funds with which to operate until the product of the factory could be brought into accord with the demands of the trade.

By patience and persistence an American soap has made good headway in Iloilo and other portions of the Visayas at prices about the same as those paid for the Chinese product. If introductory prices could be made a little lower than those prevailing for the established article more headway could be made.

There has been a slight increase in the imports of soaps from the United States during the last few years, particularly in the laundry or common soaps. In 1914 imports of toilet or fancy soaps from the United States were valued at \$73,658, the total imports being \$95,386, showing a gain for America over 1913, of \$13,156. All other kinds of soaps from the United States in 1914 were \$327,372, total imports being \$489,976, a gain for America of \$169,313 over 1913.

The Chinese do not understand the use of tallow and animal fats in making soap; at any rate they do not, as a rule, attempt to employ them in the Philippines. Soap exporters in the United States who desire to enter the Philippine market should operate through established houses in the islands, managed by men who are familiar with local conditions, customs, prejudices, and tendencies.

SPAIN.

OLIVE OIL.—Consul Wilbur T. Gracey, Seville, Spain, August 1, writes: The olive-oil market in July was depressed. Exports were limited to old contracts. Prices were very unsatisfactory to the producers, who, because of the market inactivity, had to meet the offers of buyers. Direct shipping facilities to the United States, the only foreign country which affords a favorable market at present, have been meager, and for this reason shipments of green sulphur oil, which has recently shown marked activity, have been small.

The general prospects for the new crop continue bright, although now and then a pessimistic note is heard. Local storms have done slight damage to the trees in a few localities, but the general opinion is unchanged that the yield will be abundant.

SYRIA.

OLIVES.—Consul General W. Stanley Hollis, Beirut, Syria, says: Dense swarms of locusts have devastated the country, and it is now an established fact that the olive-oil crop has been greatly affected by them. The olive trees growing near the seacoast have suffered less than those in the mountains, but it is estimated that two-thirds of the olive crop has been totally destroyed by these pests. Prices of olive oil have greatly advanced and are as follows: First quality (19.9 cents per pound); second quality (17.4 cents per pound).

VENEZUELA.

NEW STAMP-TAX LAW.—A new law and schedule of stamp taxes has been enacted by the Congress of Venezuela. The amount of the stamps required upon manifests and other shipping documents and upon certificates of registration for patents and trade-marks is, in general, the same as under the previous law.

WALES.

TALLOW.—Vice Consul William L. Jenkins, Swansea, reports a steady demand in the Swansea consular district for refined cottonseed oil, fish oil, lard, tallow, and grease. This market should be particularly good for American exporters when the war is over, especially for tallow and grease. The imports of unrefined tallow in 1914 were valued at \$12,955,733.

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